N. T. TRUE,

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man

Chemistry by the Fireside .- No. 8.

The candle made use of what oxygen there was in the quainted with all the measures necessary to produce air of the tumbler to support combustion, leaving the desired result. nothing but nitrogen, which being lighter than air, floated into the top of the vessel as a gas. If you now This is a very simple and instructive experiment.

phorous and forming phosphoric acid, which at first insect which is injuring their growing plants. will fill the vessel like a dense white cloud, and afterwards be absorbed by the water, leaving the nitrogen purpose because it is easily understood.

is, when uncombined, always in the form of a gas. guish the parent moth which is the cause of all. It will not support combustion as we have already seen by placing a candle in it. If you should put a mouse structive insects appear to be on the increase among

of a portion of it, he will become uneasy and swim around the sides of the vessel and sometimes poke his nose above the water for some air, and will soon die eel, have a slimy skin, and the gills will perform their duty much longer. So you see how important the oxshould be properly tempered with nitrogen to render it fit to breathe and to burn our wood and coal, and lamps. If you boil water the air is driven off, and fish could not live in water that has been boiled.

some persons in a remarkable manner.

Thus we have noticed two elements and some of the

can, should be your motto in studying chemistry.

A Provincial Recognition of the Services of the late Dr. Holmes.

We received last week a kind letter from James G. Johnson, Albany, N. Y. Geological Reports of Professors Bailey and Hind, for the "HOLMES LIBRARY;" the volume being accompanied by the following generous and appreciative ac-

paper known as the MAINE FARMER, which has been compete at the above named trial, where we are sure argely circulated throughout our Province, and has tended in no small degree to improve our agricultural

practice,
Resolved, That this Board present to the "Holmes Library," so called, as a slight tribute to his memory, a neatly bound volume of the Annual Reports of this Board, and the Geological Reports of Professors Bailey and Hind."

feature of the library with copies of its publications, Hon. Richard S. Fay is an appropriate memorial of an this way valuable additions to the proposed library can be made, at little expense both to the library and

PEAT AS FUEL. The work by T. H. Leavitt, Esq. the association making the donation. With most of on "Peat as an article of Fuel," which was first is these societies, Dr. Holms was in correspondence, of many he was an honorary member, and we are sure thay will generously contribute to a library formed to perpetuate his memory and services, and which is to

through our columns.

It will be noticed by reference to the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture that the question of recom-mending a State Entomologist is to be brought before

the Board, but at our present writing no action has been taken upon it. It is probable by the time this readers the matter will have been disussed by the Board, but we nevertheless offer a few uggestions upon the subject.

It is a lamontable fact that there exists a wide

spread ignorance on the subject of entomology, among those who would be most benefitted by such knowlattention is nitrogen, or as it is sometimes called, edge of the science as would enable them to distinazote. This element is found in the atmosphere and guish their friends from their enemies in the insect comprises about one fifth of that substance. It is world, and to take such measures as would be successa constituent of animal substances, and of some vegetables, such as the cabbage. It is lighter than exygen or air, so that in order to keep in an open jar you cannot expect to combat an enemy with any degree of must turn it bottom upwards. If you should light a success, unless he is fully aware of the numbers, habcandle and invert a tumbler over it, you would find its, position and resources of his opponents, neither that in a minute or two, the candle would go out. can we expect to attain an end without being fully ac-

carefully place the candle relighted, into the inverted or some particular farm or garden crop. If we know tumbler, it will go out just as quick as if it had been dipped into water, showing that nitrogen is still there and that it will not support combustion like oxygen. pect that we can devise ways and means to prevent A more scientific way of obtaining nitrogen is to put their destructive ravages. What we want to accomsome pieces of phosphorus in a jar placed over a little plish this, is practical information conveyed in plain water. Set the phosphorous on fire, and as that has language adapted to the understanding of all, and great affinity for oxygen (a fact which you already know from seeing how finely a match will burn that has a little too much phosphorous on it,) it will use up well as the mechanic with his garden plat, may know the oxygen of the air in the jar, by its combining phos-

in the jar nearly pure. There are other methods the crop being almost a failure last year, caused prinadopted by chemists, but this will answer our present cipally by this insect. Now does any one doubt that had a full knowledge of this insect been common We want to know something about its properties. throughout the community, much of this damage In looking at a jar of nitrogen you would be disapmight have been averted? Yet how few even of fruitpointed at seeing nothing different from common air growers are acquainted with it except in the larve in appearance. It is without color, taste or smell, and state. It is not probable that one in ten can distin-

in a jar of nitrogen he would die instantly for the us, we suggest whether the Legislature could make a want of oxygen, and not from any injurious effects of better use of a few hundred dollars, than to appropriate it for the services of a State Entomologist, whose Nitrogen combines with oxygen to form the atmosphere, but not chemically. Its great office is to dilute the oxygen so that we should not live too fast, and so that our iron utensils would not rust too fast, and so that our iron utensils would not rust too fast, and our wood and lamps burn too fast. You are already familiar with many of the recovery of the control of the subject, travel through the many of the recovery of the control of the subject, travel through the subject of the miliar with many of the properties of air. Water dissolves a considerable portion of air. All water-breathing animals depend on the air dissolved in the are within the reach of those who are able to procure water for the considerable portion of air. water for life. If you put a fish in a tub of water, he them, yet many States, New York, New Jersey, and water for file. If you put a fish in a tub of water, he will swim round lively enough so long as there is air enough in the water, but as soon as he has made use their reports our knowledge of the science of entomol-

other States in this respect.

While waiting for the result of the discussion of this matter before the Board, and anxiously desiring to see the accomplishment of the proposition, we are not, however, inclined to recommend it as a separate office of the State Government, but believe in connection with the Agricultural College or Scientific Survey of the State, and the gills will perform their be legitimately and properly established, and a means ygen of the atmosphere is, and how necessary that it of accomplishing great good. In such a relation it is not far in the distance.

The Great Trial of Farm Implements.

We have received from Col. B. P. Johnson, Secre-There are many compounds of nitrogen and oxygen tary of the New York State Agricultural Society, in different properties, the most important of which is the powerful substance known as nitric acid. This is a programme for the great implement trial of reapers, made by distilling saltpetre, which is a nitrate of potash. Nitrogen also combines with hydrogen and forms ammonia. If you burn a lock of wool, you length precludes our giving it entire to our readers. smell a peculiar odor. This is the union of nitrogen It must be apparent to all interested in our agriculand hydrogen in the wool, and which forms ammonia. The laughing gas is a protoxide of nitrogen. It has recently been employed to inhale for extracting teeth.

The laughing the spirits of interests of agriculture, thun any which has ever been interests of agriculture, thun any which has ever been interests of agriculture. undertaken in this country. The Legislature of New York have liberally advanced \$5,000 towards the expenses and premiums, and it is believed that the neccompounds. Hold what you have and catch what you essary arrangements, with lands suited for the trial and other expenses connected therewith, will be offered the Society, so that the objects had in view can be successfully carried out. All persons interested in the matter can obtain circulars by addressing Col.

Stevens, Esq., of St. Stephen, N. B., together with a handsomely bound copy of the five annual reports of the Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick, and the knowledgement of the merits and services of the late really interested in farming operations, it would be lamented Dr. Holmes. Coming from such a source, exceedingly instructive. Farming is becoming aland so unexpected, the testimonial gave us the greater most entirely revolutionized, and these changes must pleasure, and we are happy to present the same to our be watched by the farmers of Maine as well as elsewhere, if we would successfully compete with those in Whereas, the interests of agriculture have been much aided by the exertions and continued labors of the late Ezekiel Holmes, Scoretary of the State of Maine Agricultural Society, and the late able editor of the to be made, by all means let our implement makers they will receive honorable recognition.

We have received the Transactions of the Essex Co., Extract from the minutes of the Board of Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick.

Jan. G. Stevens,

Sec'y Board of Agriculture.

St. Stephen, December, 1865.

(Mass.) Agricultural Society for 1865, from the hands of the Secretary, Charles P. Preston, Esq., of Danvers. The pamplet is one of much interest and is evidence that the Society is in a prospering condition. The address of Nehemiah Cleveland, Esq., delivered vers. The pamplet is one of much interest and is evi-In this connection, we desire to make an appeal to at the last exhibition, is mainly historical, and reviews agricultural and scientific societies, geological surveys the past work of the Society and its distinguished of-and other learned and scientific associations, for aid in scars, among whom have been such men as Timothy forming the proposed "Holmes Library," for the Agricultural College of Maine. The Reports of State Agricultural College of Maine. The Reports of State
Boards of Agriculture, and State Agricultural Societies, and the Transactions of learned and scientific institutions and associations, will form an important been awakened in this particular. The reports con-

be connected with an institution that will benefit the ject of which it treats, and it is one destined to make youth of our State through all coming time.

Secretaries of Societies and Institutions desiring to contribute to this object can address or transmit parders the Editor, 49 Congress St., Boston.

cels to the junior editor of this paper. Acknowledge-ments of all such letters or donations will be made thanks for a copy of the U. S. Census Report on Manufactures a work of great value.

Shall we have a State Entomologist? | Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

> in the Agricultural Room at the State House, at 10 o'clock A. M., and were called to order by the President, Hon. JOHN F. ANDERSON. The record of the last meeting

On motion of Mr. Wasson, Mr. BOARDMAN WE ted as Secretary pro tem. Mr. Wasson alluded to the death of Dr. EZEKIEL Tolmes, late Secretary of the State Agricultural So-

siety, and offered the following resolution : "Whereas, by a dispensation of Divine Providence, Dr. Ezekiel Holmes was taken from us immediately after his last re-election to the post of Secretary to this Society; which office he had held from our first n, and was therein our main reliance at al

Whereas, Dr. Holmes, by his genial ways, his un lagging courage and irrepressible spirit; endeared nimself to, and secured the profound respect of every ndividual member of our Society, wherefore, Resolved, That in the death of Dr. EZEKIEL HOLMES late Secretary, this Society has met with an irrepara-ble loss, and we, his late associates, mourn his death as that of an honored father."

In support of these resolutions, Mr. Wasson said : "Mr. President—In support of this resolution, have but to say a single word. No encomiums of nine can add to the lustre of his fame. His was a lif wn, and I might almost say, approved of will continue to develop. His death, to human view, was at a time when his fatherly admonitions were much needed; when his counsel were most sought and appreciated. Truly, in the words of the resoluwe say, "this Society has met with an irre-

On motion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the resolves were nanimously adopted. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. BADGER, was pre-

ented and accepted. Messrs, Carpenter, Goodale and Rogers were a einted a committee to report a list of officers of the ociety. They reported the following, who were aftervards elected :

President-Seward Dill of Phillips. Secretary-S. L. Boardman of Augusta. Treasurer-Wm. S. Badger of Augusta.

Trustees-E. R. French of South Chesterville, Ru show the present year, was left discretionary with

After some other business the Society adjourned. Death of Prof. Mapes.

We copy the following account of Prof. James J J. Mapes, near Newark, N. J., has been known as the "garden spot" of the State, and every agriculturist of any pretensions knows its history. In 1848 it was about the most sterile, barren and unpromising piece of ground that could have been found among the sand plains and hills of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Property of the State; but of late years in the property of the State; but of late years in the property of the State; but of late years in the property of the State; but of late years in the property of the State; but of late years in the property of the State; but of late years in the property of the St

not a farmer, but a soldier; for it is stated of him that twe and remunerative. In this country they cannot, when only seventeen years of age he delivered a full course of lectures in this city on "Military Tactics," varying the interest and exercises on the closing night by the exhibition and explanation of a model machine of protected cellars." his own invention, illustrating with figures, &c., the advance of Napoleon on Moscow and the subsequent retreat. This model is represented to have been a curious machine, but it is not known that its principle

retreat. This model is represented to have been a curious machine, but it is not known that its principle was ever applied to any useful purpose.

This invention and these ideas were the crude ones of youth. He began soon after to apply his inventive faculities to more useful subjects, and became interested in the refining of sugar, a business in which, after being engaged for six years, he failed financially. This life had led to the close study of chemistry, and he now divided his attention between this study and that of natural history. He had some knowledge & civil engineering, and is said to have been the first person who ever opened an office in this city as a consulting engineer. On the profits of this profession he lived for nearly twelve years, devoting his spure time to his studies. His success as a student of natural history was very great, and some of his articles attracting attention, he was made a permanent member of the New York Lyceum, and honorary member of the New York Lyceum, and honorary member of the Scientific Institute of Brussels, Royal Society of St. Petersburg and Geographical Society of Paris, while one of our State universities conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He had begun as early as 1842 to attract some attention as a chemist (particularly by his analysis in a report to the State Senate of beer and wines, but still more so by his able papers on scientical structure, which was so full of what were regarded as wild and visionary schemes of a disordered mind that he everywhere met with derision, even from the American Repository of Arts, Sciences and Manufaclures, of which he was subsequently made the citior, when he for a time injured his reputation by publishing a work on agriculture, which was soon after found that he are everywhere met with derision, even from the American Repository of Mr. District of Franking Courle, who invariably not present the provided for the Maine Farmer.

Proceedings of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

Monday Evening—Informat. Seastor.

A large numbe Dr. Liebig, the great German authority on similar subjects, agreed with singular exactness in their philosophy regarding the "progression of primaries" and other theories. His success as a farmer had, however, much more to do with the re-establishment of his character as a sound chemist than the circumstance of the correspondence of his ideas with those of the German chemist.

Mr. Hamor of Mt. Desert, referred to the practice of farmers in Hancock County, who invariably prepare their wheat land in the fall, and sow in the spring as early as April. One farmer raises from 100 to 150 bushels per annum.

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Mr. Hamor of Mt. Desert, referred to the practice of farmers in Hancock County, who invariably prepare their wheat land in the fall, and sow in the spring as early as April. One farmer raises from 100 to 150 bushels per annum.

its first lecturer. As early as 1844 he was President of the Mechanics' Institute of this city, and has always

Winter Feeding Cattle for Beef.

Noticing in your last issue an inquiry as to how Notiong in your last issue an inquiry as to how many pounds of beef can be made with one hundred pounds corn meal and good hay. I will state what little experience I have had in that direction. I feed usually from two to three hundred bushels grain to fattening cattle every winter. My plan is to buy good, thrifty three and four years old steers and oxen that are well started—feed lightly at first, afterwards from two to eight quarts. Feed twice a day, according to size of animal—a fifteen hundred steer or ox ing to size of animat—a fifteen hundred steer or or four quarts each feed giving them the best of care, to wit: good hay fed at short intervals during the day, well carded once at least, and watered twice in the twenty-four hours; stables kept clean and warm, but well ventilated. My feed is usually corn, rye (or barley) and oats—could parts by measure, well mixed well ventiated. My reed is usually corn, tye (or barley) and oats—equal parts by measure, well mixed and ground fine. Think I have never failed of one and a half pounds live weight, per day, with four quarts each feed, and have frequently done much betquarts each reed, and have frequently done much bet-ter. Much depends upon the animal, and as much upon the care given them. I do not advocate very heavy feeding for profit. You can make more beef at less expense by taking longer time. All the undigest-ed food is wasted.

years old steers, weighing 3550 pounds; they had previously been fed two months, six quarts corn meal each, twice a day; they gained two pounds each per day. Changed to feed of rye, corn and oats, increasing gradually two weeks, until I had got up to one and a half bushels to the pair per day, and roots twice a week to keep their appetite good. They gained three pounds each per day for six weeks, at which time they were taken to market. Had they been kept six weeks longer, they would not, upon the same feed, have gained over two and a half pounds.

My experience is that a little grain increases the

appetite for hay, which must be of the best quality, while an excess lessons it, and part of the grain passes suggestive mind for the advance of the science to while an excess lessens it, and part of the grain passes which he devoted a long life, time, long in the future, off undigested. Where grain is cheap, worth less than good hay proportionally, more grain would be economical, as in some portions of the West. There, undoubtedly, the amount of grain mentioned above, will look small, but here in the old Bay State we have learned to make good beef on hay alone, and, with a little grain, some mammoth oxen.—S. M. C. in Country

If equally efficacious is not the most simple remedy the best? In the last *Ploughman*, I notice the recom-mendation of "acorn meal" as a remedy for scours in

There is another remedy, safe, sure, and it would be a strange farmer who did not have it at hand. That is a fresh, raw egg. I do not know as one egg would effect a cure, but repeat the dose and give another egg after an interval, and repeat the dose, and it will surely cure. It is equally good for cattle and man in case of diarrhea—chronic or otherwise. But some caution is necessary with human beings in haste to be well. Two eggs in twenty-four hours are quite as much as a sick man ought to take. More may induce

fever, or even insanity. I knew of one case when the the patient in haste for strength, took from four to six a day; and the result was temporary insanity.

To make them plateable, beat with sugar, and add nutmeg or any other spice and milk.

Calves will take them a la naturel, by holding down the tongue and breaking the egg into the mouth. That is, they won't take it if they can help it. And a raw ogg or two a day when attening calves is a prime

thing.

They may be equally good for horses and sheep, but

plains and hills of the State; but of late years it had become highly fertilized under the cultivation of Professor Mapes, and at this time is said to annually regret to learn that this model farmer, who created this model farm, is dead. The story of his experiment is perhaps better known than that of his life, which is not the less interesting.

Professor Mapes was born in New York May 29, 1000 The Company of the State in the old country, and it will do the same here if it can be made general. Turnips do not rehas wrought little short of a revolution in farming matters in the old country, and it will do the same here if it can be made general. Turnips do not re-quire to be sown until the hurry of spring work is Professor Mapes was born in New York May 29, 1806. In very early youth he developed a mind of great activity, research and invention. The early developments of his intellect would have naturally led one to suppose that in after life he would have proved, not a farmer, but a soldier; for it is stated of him that when only seventeen years of age he delivered a full manufacture. They have only seventeen years of age he delivered a full are life. They, however, stand a considerable degree of the control of the provided and they have a considerable degree of the control of the provided and they have a considerable degree of the control of the contr

correspondence of his ideas with those of the German chemist.

As a farmer, Professor Mapes has given hundreds of useful discoveries to the world, and not a few important inventions. The subsoil plow, rotary digger and spade, now in such common use, are his inventions, while his advice and experience in regard to chemical manures are accepted as authority all over the country. Shortly after his removal to Newark Professor Mapes organized the Franklin Institute of that city, and was its first lecturer. As early as 1844 he was President having a darker color in June, and being at that time three inches taller than the other. That on the fall plowed had a stiffer straw and was three days earlier than the other. The yield of the half plowed in the fall was thirty-three bushels, and of that prepared in

organized the Franklin Institute of that city, and was its first lecturer. As early as 1844 he was President of the Mechanics' Institute of this city, and has always that he other. The yield of the half plowed in the diffusion of knowledge. He was for a long time a Professor of Chemistry and Agriculture in the American Institute of this city, and at one time was the joint can institute of this city, and at one time was the joint can institute of this city, and at one time was the joint of anedote and incident, and had considerably reputation as a wit.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. At a meeting of the Mechanic Arts, held at the State House in this city on the 25th inst., the Board decided to accept the farm at Orono, Penobscot county, as the location for the Institution. The farms are situated seven miles above Bangor, and it is the opinion of a majority of the Trustees that the school can be put in operation at the opening of spring. The vote stood seven to eight. We shall have something to say upon this action of the state during the past two weeks, and the proceedings have taken a large share of our space. This through with, and these favors shall receive attention.

is the preparation of the soil and manure are both imperfect and unsuited to the young plants.

Now in order to overcome these disadvantages, the course of our agriculture must be changed. Land for all spring crops must be prepared in the fall. There is no better time for doing this than from the middle of August to the middle of September. Land plowed then and laft to the dissolving action of the frost, and fall and spring rains, becomes thoroughly pulverized and completely fitted to receive the seed. If the manure is also applied in the fall—whether breadcast or in the hill—it also becomes fully incorporated with the soil by spring; it is changed so to speak, to liquid manure—and manure cannot be food for plants until it dissolved—and is in a state to be more readily taken up by the rootlets of the plants; consequently when the spring becomes warm enough and the ground receives the seed, it has nothing to do but to grow—and all its surroundings are such as contribute directly and fully to its growth. Then the planting can be done by girls and women—if necessary—and they will be the work.

the spring, which is an important matter, and also outflank the drouths which are often of great severity. The drains were run close by rows of trees, and with They are not very frequent in the early part of the most satisfactory results. He believed we could raise

ing was one of great interest.

early winter, spread upon the ground, and in the

Board met at 2 o'cleck, P. M.

Dr. Frieman presented a report on Topic No. 2, "What reasons may be urged to allay the prevailing restless feeling of our people, and check the unusual desire to emigrate," which was read and examined.

Mr. Blustow, read a report of the 4d Toric 100. hay without the use of barn manures or concentrated fartilizers," which was accepted and assigned.

provements come from small farmers. Large farms are not apt to be so well cultivated as smaller ones, and facts will show that more profit is obtained from small farms than large ones. Further, small farms pay a larger net profit than large ones, especially in New

England.

Mr. Fernch compared the system of management of small vs. large farms, and thought the success of the one or the other depended greatly upon the character of the farmer himself. The expenses of the large farm are about the same comparatively as the small one. Where a farmer is obliged to hire laborers, there is apt to be great waste if the farmer is not present all the time. Location also has much to do with the profits of small farms as compared with large ones: if near a good market or large town the small ture in order to have one central agency for the prowith the profits of small farms as compared with large ones; if near a good market or large town the small farm can be made to pay a greater profit than if situated at a distance from such an advantage.

Mr. Wasson, said there were in the reprint, many suggestions of great value, considering either side of the question. There were circumstances under which he could favor both sides. But taking all things into account, he would certainly favor the small farm.

Voted. That Friday evening he fixed for the delignment.

account, he would certainly favor the small farm. He spoke of deep cultivation as a means of increasing the capacity of farms, large or small, and made some lengthy remarks upon the landed property of various States and its management, and drawing therefrom the lesson that we are skimming over too much land—we do not cultivate with sufficient thoroughness. With small farms this system is not so apt to be practised. If farms could be narrowed down to one half their present area, the statistics of two years hence would without doubt show a large increase in value and productiveness over those of the present time.

Mr. Prince was not in favor of small farms. He believed a man could cultivate a farm of 300 acres know are fitted by their tastes and inclinations, to encount, he would certainly favor the small farm. Mr. Prince was not in favor of small farms. He believed a man could cultivate a farm of 300 acres with as much ease and profit as he could a small one. There is but a small difference between the buildings, tools, &c., required by a large farm or a small one. Large farms produce more in comparison than small ones. They have a greater resource for manures than small ones. He believed the large farmer not only lived easier, but made more money than the small one.

Mr. Prince was not in favor of small well ture. There are men in our State whom we all well work are fitted by their tastes and inclinations, to engage in the study of our insects, and who are already well versed in the science of entomology, and who would for a small sum take hold of the subject for the public good. He would even go so far as to couple the name of such a person with a request for a small appropriation for the object indicated, and present the same to the Committee on Agriculture.

small ones. He believed the large farmer not only lived easier, but made more money than the small one.

Mr. Carpenter, (author of the report) made some Mr. Carpenter, (author of the report) made some pertinent and interesting remarks in opposition to the views of Mr. Wasson. On a small farm a man must work much harder than on a large one, because he has not the means of hiring to do that work which he must do himself. He did not believe in the philosophy of "Ten Acres Enough;" men who have a farm of two hundred acres will not tell you it is enough.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain the subject was tabled.

TUESDAY EVENING-INFORMAL SESSION. Hon Asa Surry in the Chair. The subject announced for discussion was: "Frait growing in Maine; Causes of failure, &c., for the last few years, and what influences, if any, operate against its successful culture near the sea shore."

Hon. S. F. Perley opened the discussion by remark-

or more than any other crop. He gave the following interesting statement of the profits of four acres of land in orcharding for the years 1864 and 1865, which was pastured with sheep:

ACCOUNT OF FIELD No. 9. o harvesting, to interest and tax \$500, let income,

all its surroundings are such as contribute directly and fully to its growth. Then the planting can be done by girls and women—if necessary—and they will do it and laugh, so easy and light will be the work.

It is true, farmers may raise an objection to this method by saying that they use all their farm manure for crops in the spring, and consequently cannot get the manure to apply in the fall for the succeeding year's crop. But if farmers become convinced that the system mentioned is the best one, they can get manure somewhere to commence farming upon this plan. If men of means, they can purchase a year's stock of manure, either concentrated or stable, and by another year he will get round so as to use the domestic manure of the farm. If of moderate means, let him save enough manure in the spring, and by adding to it through the summer from the swamps, road-side, &c., &c., get enough together by fall to make one-fourth of a year's stock, and apply it to such a part of the land as he intends to manure, and another spring save a larger amount, and in this way he will, in four or five years get into the system. By this system it will become necessary to keep manure over the summer, and some means will be necessary to protect it from the weather. A barn cellar or shed will be necessary, but if the farmer cannot command these, he can, at least, cover the heap with a coating of loam.

By this system of cultivation, farmers save time in the spring, which is an important matter, and also outflank the drouths which are often of great severity.

season, consequently, by the system of preparing and manuring the land in the fall, the plant gets such a strong and healthy growth in the early part of the season to be secure from the ill effects of a summer drouth. Where fall crops are taken off late, the dressing can be hauled out during the late fall months or in early winter, spread upon the ground and in the late. He most satisfactory results. He believed we could raise most successfully in Maine, and had found on the stiff soil in his locality underdraining necessary to success. The same was true in regard to cherries.

As a good eating apple, he would put many kinds before the Baldwin, although he agreed with the reing can be hauled out during the late fall months or in early winter, spread upon the ground and in the

Hon, Mr. PRINCE made some remarks giving an account of his experience in orcharding, and from his own experience that it can be made the most Mr. Barnes was listened to with deep attention, and of course, we have given above, but the merest outline of his remarks. Other speakers followed, and many queries were asked and answered, and the meeting and the meeting of the course, we have given above, but the merest outline of his remarks. Other speakers followed, and many queries were asked and answered, and the meeting and the meeting of the course of the cours pear, and it had proved hardy with him. Thought i courage the planting of nurseries. In regard to plant-

ing trees, preferred to set in fall instead of spring. Sets his trees thirty feet apart.

Mr. Hills of Northport, stated that in setting out a new orchard he first drained his land, and the trees nearest the drains are the healthiest and bear the Mr. Bigklow, read a report on the 3d Topic, "Can best of any in the orchard. Cultivates pears as easily effective measures be adopted to raise good crops of a sapples, and the trees are healthier. Soil loamy, hay without the use of barn manures or concentrated with stiff clay subsoil. Been but very little troubled Mir. Chamberhain from committee on Topic No. 1, "What lessons in Agriculture are taught by the peculiar circumstances of the past four years?" presented his report which was once read, and on motion of Mr. French, accepted and assigned.

Mr. Prince of Androscoggin, read a paper on Topic No. 6, "What products can be sold to go off the farm with the least detriment to its productiveness and at the same time be profitable to the producer?" It was disposed of in the usual form.

The Chamberhain form which were laid upon the table for future use.

Mr. Chamberhain four committee presented additional topics for discussion, which were laid upon the table for future use.

Mr. Chamberhain four committee on Topic No. 1, his locality trees with the same care will do as well as in any part of the State. Use rockweed about them were not infested with caterpillars as were those not having the rockweed about them. It is also a preventive against the borer. Thought the Flemish Beauty one of the best pears grown, and had sold his for \$5.00 per bushel the past summer.

Mr. BIGELOW remarked that in his section of Somerset County the apple trees were as bare in June last as they are in December, on account of the ravages of the caterpillars. Acres and acres of forest growth were also completely stripped of their foliage.

Mr. Chamberlain's paper on the "Sale of Potatoes" ame from the author, the same having been amended coording to the vote of the Board. It was tabled.

On motion of Mr. French, report on Topic No. 9

Mr. French stated that he had a tree bearing appropriate to the State.

Mr. Chamberlain's paper on the "Sale of Potatoes" growth were also completely stripped of their foliage. If some sure remedy for this pest could be found out it would be of untold benefit to the State.

Mr. French stated that he had a tree bearing appropriate the state of the caterphilars.

On motion of Mr. PRESCH, report on Lope and Mr. Arrives second reading.

Mr. Anderson made some interesting remarks.

Mr. Anderson made some interesting remarks.

Mr. Anderson made some interesting remarks.

South Hadley, Mass.,) growing by the side of a "Golden Russet" tree. The branches of the former tree extended into the Russet, and on one twig of the growenests come from small farmers. Large farms and to be so well cultivated as smaller ones, and the best of the composition of t

poned.
On motion of Mr. Rogers:
Voted, That Friday evening be fixed for the delivery by the member from Franklin County, of the Eulogy on the Life and Character of Dr. Ezekiel Holmes.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain the subject was tabled.

Report on "Sale of Potatoes" was taken from the table, the amendments considered, and on motion of Mr. Chamberlain, laid on the table.

Mr. Wasson presented a report on the Topic, "Should means additional to the Act of Congress be adopted to secure immunity from the Cattle Plague;" which was once read, accepted, and On Motion of Mr. Anderson assigned to Wednesday P. M., for its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Prince the Board adjourned.

Tuesday Evening—Informal Session.

Dorr, oplides and some others, and what was wanted now was to make all the knowledge generally availance was to make all the knowledge of the second to would amount to but little, as no very great addition would be made to the knowledge of these destructive insects. There are men who are in the course of these destructive insects. There are men who are in the course of these destructive insects. There are men who are in the course of these destructive insects. There are men who are in the course of these destructive insects. There are men who are in the course of these destructive insects. There are men who are in the course of these destructive insects. There are men who are in the course of these destr

mercy. Of the habits, formations, and transformations of insects injurious to vegetation, with how many, are their ideas as vague as of the form and features of the 'man in the moon.' Indeed, might not a careful observer reasonably infer, that when clouds of locusts and grasshoppers, phalanx after phalanx of worms, swarms of beetles, are suffered to destroy our crops, without effort to save them, that we take pleasure in breeding them. This state of things must not continue. We must subdue the insect world, or else, the insect world will subdue us. The more we think of the subject, the more are we impressed with the importance of calling the attention of the farmers to tit. During the past season, loud and frequent complaints have been made of the havoc of the caterpillar. Even the attempted classification of this one family of insects is an herculean attempt, with its five hundred

species or sub-divisions, and as many more supposed to exist, not yet classified. And of the nunumbered, and innumerable individual insects of each of these sub-divisions; each female will produce, on an average, 6,750,000 in the third generation.

Of the cut-worm, a tribe of the caterpillar, which

Of the cut-worm, a tribe of the caterpillar, which destroys the corn, cabbages, peas and beans, twelve species are known. Of the curculio family, more than two hundred species have been described. Of the beetle family, so destructive to potatoes, turnips, &c., some two hundred species are known. The borer, that is making such destruction with orchards, has more than one hundred sub-divisions or classes. Wireworms, those to be dreaded subterranean enemies, contain numeric of sixty species. The cyterolary vortex which is now finding its way into our State, is known to have, at least one hundred species. The plant-lice and aphides, in numbers, are far beyond the limits of

ty to destroy vegetation. This is a subject not for comedy, but tragedy, writ-ten by millious of tragedians all over the cultivated and uncultivated acres of our State. It is a matter of both surprise and regret, that for so long a time, in the epitome of agricultural knowledge, the science of entomology found only a margined notice. Even in the axioms of Cato, of "What is good tillage" it is

The rapidly increasing numbers of inse tive to vegetation, is attributable to no supernatural agency. The causes are natural. Perhaps the first cause is in the destruction of the forests. Insects that

agency. The causes are natural. Perhaps the first cause is in the destruction of the forests. Insects that once found a retreat in the woods, now find lodgment in the clearings, deprived of the foliage of the forests, have substituted the foliage of the fields.

Another great cause is in the destruction of birds. Every twelve in thirteen feed partially or exclusively on insects. Is it not evident that the increase of insects is in exact proportion to the diminution of insect-iverous birds. Mr. Klippart of Ohio, writing from Germany last Juae, says, 'here, very little damage is done to crops by insects, since the birds are protected by law and every grove is full of them.' What a commentary upon the opposition to the 'woodpecker-law' a few years since.

In Saxony a heavy fine is imposed upon any person for capturing a nightingale, and a tax of \$3.35 is levied for every bird kept in a cage. But few have any just conception of the services of birds in destreying vegetable consuming insects. A couple of sparrows

ing vegetable consuming insects. A couple of sparrows will consume 3000 insects weekly. A single cucked daily prevents the re-production of 42,000 destructive caterpillars. The woodpecker almost rivals the cuckoo in utility. Robins devour immense numbers of cutworms and wire-worms. Naturalists compute that more than one hundred species of birds feed exclusive-

friendly and nnfriendly and insects-those which fee upon the crops and those feeding upon the insects de-stroying the crops—as the ichneumen fly, a great destroyer of caterpillars, plant-lice, and other insects, and the lady-bird or lady-bug, scientifically named

But the more we attempt to explore the subject the further do we find ourselves upon a widening, and to us, an unfathomed sea. It is a great science, as important as it is great. A subject commending itself especially to the Legislature, and I hope the resolution under consideration may be pressed upon their notice.

Mr. Anderson spoke further upon the matter, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Goodale, and in favor of gist. He is needed now. The subject is one which he believed the Board should press upon the attention of the Legislature. Messrs. Wasson, French, Anderson and Biorlow further discussed the topic, and on motion of Mr. Anderson the report was tabled. The report on the topic "are oats an exceedingle exhaustive crop to seed down with," presented by M.

Wasson, received its second reading.

Mr. Anderson said he knew there was a prevailing

Mr. Anderson said he knew there was a prevailing opinion that oats were not a good crop to seed down with, but he believed it to be a wrong one. He believed oats to be as good a crop to seed down with as wheat or barley if the ground were only prepared as well as was usual in seeding with those crops.

Mr. Carpenter had not succeeded in obtaining a good catch of grass in seeding with oats. He knew of many farmers who were in the habit of seeding oats on the same land year after year, and would complain that they were an exhaustive crop. Any other crop would, in his opinion, if cultivated in the same way, be abandoned as exhausting much sooner than oats. He mentioned one instance where corn had been planted on the same piece of land fourteen years in successions. sion, producing a good crop each year. He did not believe the oat to be exceedingly exhaustive.

Mn. Wasson said that the culture of the oat in his section had been almost wholly abandoned. This topic was further discussed by several members until an adjournment was usade.

Confection. In the previous discussions on "The Winter Care of Farm Stock" Mr. Jefferds was reported as saying that he watered his cattle at 2 o'clock P. M. It should be 4 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING-INFORMAL SESSION.

Wednesday Evening—Informal Session.

Fruit Culture was the topic discussed at the meeting this evening, which was presided over by Hon. Asa Saith, Vice President of the Board. The attendance was large and the discussion interesting and somewhat animated. Among the speakers were Nathan Foster of Gardiner, Seward Dill of Phillips, and several members of the Board and of the Legislature. Instead of giving a report of each speaker's remarks we content ourselves by a brief summary.

A gentleman from Cumberland County referred to the severe seasons of 1856-7 and stated that trees in his orchard that were nearest to drains—the land being underdrained—suffered less than others. Other speakers remarked upon this, and it was decided that thorough draining is one of the first essentials of success. Mr. Foster made some highly practical and interesting remarks which his long experience as an orchardist and nurseryman qualified him to do in a trust-worthy manner. Mr. Bigelow thought we had too many varieties of apples growing in our orchards, and said if he was a young man and was going to sit out a new orchard, he would have but few sorts and those of well known standard and hardy varieties. Mr. Wasson and Major Dill spoke at some length on the cultivation of cranberries, the latter gentleman stating he had raised forty bushels the past season. He has promised us an account of his method of raising for our columns.

Mr. Carpenter secretary pro tem.

The following, which was adopted, was introduced by Mr. Wasson. "Ordered: That the Business Committee be directed to report a list of topics for the interim." [To be reported upon by the several members at the next session.]
Mr. Rogers made a report upon Topic No 11, "Do

ress be gree;"
nesday
d. Scientific Survey) he thought the duty of the Board was discharged. However, he would be glad to see it go on—but too much should not be expected by such a small appropriation, at once.

In support of the resolve, Mr. Wasson spoke as follows:

"In the whole catalogue of topics discussed at this Board, in the suggestions or recommendations emanating from it, this subject, the devastations of insects, has been treated as least and last in importance. The agricultural periodicals of the day, find it convenient to supply the calls for "more copy," or fill out a colling of the five-right the kingdom of Liliput, we have considered this diminutive race of no consequence, till like him, aroused from our dreams, to find ourselves at their mercy. Of the habits, formations, and transformations of insects injurious to vegetation, with how many, are their ideas as vague as of the form and features of the first subjects and the support of the resolve, for consideration and the table who admit the time, and was once read and laid upon the table without assignment. The committee upon Topic No. 12, "Should the use of horses be encouraged to the exclusion of oxen, for farm labor"—Mr. Jefferds chairman—was read, accepted and laid upon the table without assignment.

The paper on "Oats as a crop to seed down with," was taken from the table, discussed at some length by Messrs. Anderson, Jefferds, Smith, French, Rogers, Wasson, Bigelow, Carpenter, and was adopted.

[This discussion took very much the range that it det at the time of the second reading of the paper under consideration, and was mainly a repetition of the paper under consideration, and was mainly a repetition of the paper under consideration, and one-half bushels of oats, and in some cases even as low as one-rely seeding down to grass and to obtaining only enough return of grain to pay for the labor of seeding down. The laud should be in a good state of cultivation, not over manured, which was almost as injurious to vegetation, with how many, ar

for litter, not as an absorbent for liquid manure, to the exclusion of saw dust and other valuable absorbents, as was reported.] Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 26.
Board met at 10 o'clock, the President in the Chair.
Mr. Chamberlain presented a list of topics for report at the next session. Tabled.

Mr. Chamberlain presented a list of topics for report at the next session. Tabled.

Mr. Shiffi presented report on topic No. 7, "Can farming in Maine be conducted with success as compared with other branches of Industry," which was once read and assigned.

Mr. Wasson presented the following resolves:

"Whereas, A malignant disease is making fearful ravages among the cattle and sheep of England and other countries of Europe—and whereas asid disease or plague is easily communicated by contact, and whereas Maine from its geographical position is more exposed than any other of the States—and whereas in the opinion of the members of this Board, measures additional to the Act of Congress, are required to secure immunity from said disease or plague.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Legislature assembled, be requested to take prompt action in the matter, all duding to the practices of the best far. area in the common that the continue of the content of the

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Legislature assembled, he requested to take prompt action in the matter, and also to incite the co-operation of the Provincial Governments to the same end."

The resolve was tabled, and the report on the Cattle Plague—presented by Mr. Wasson at the first part of the session—was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. Wasson stated that he desired the resolve presented by him to be appended to and make a part of the report, and spoke at some length in support of the resolution.

resolution.

Mr. Anderson thought we ought to produce the conviction in each mind that there is danger in bringing animals in contact with each other, and if we do this we may be free from this disease. But the people must awake to their danger, and he thought the more alarm we can arouse the freer we should be from Messrs. Rogers, Prince, Anderson, and others spoke in support of the resolution, and its further consideration deferred until 24 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Wasson, the report on the "Sale

of Potatoes," by Mr. Chamberlain, was taken from the table, read a third time; discussed by Messra. An-derson, Prince, Goodale, French and others, and again tabled until 3 o'clock P. M. Report on Topic No. 11, received its second read-

Mr. Wasson made some interesting statements going to show that the lines of telegraph running from Bangor to Bucksport and Castine on the west, and from Bangor to Ellsworth and Calais on the east, made a Bangor to Ellsworth and Calais on the east, made a perceptible difference in the course of showers. The distance from Bangor to Ellsworth—which is in a S. E. direction—is about 30 miles; the distance from Bangor to Bucksport—which is in a S. W. course—is about 18 miles,—making it about 18 miles between Ellsworth and Bucksport. The towns lying to the south of Ellsworth and Bucksport, viz: Bluehill, Surry, Mt. Desert, Brooklin, and others, are visited by showers much less than formerly.

showers much less than formerly.

Mr. GOODALE suggested that the matter be referred to the Smithsonian Institution, as their means of reliable information upon the subject were complete and reliable, and extended over a wide range of territory. The report was tabled. The Secretary read a le

The report was tabled.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. J. C. Talbor, member of Board from Washington County, who was nable to be present.

Report of Committee on Pay Roll was presented and

| MAINE BO | ARD OF AGRICULTU | HE. | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| TERM RIPIRES JANUARY, 1867. | | | | | |
| Names. John F. Anderson, Geo. A. Rogers, Amasa Bigelow, John Bachelder, E. L. Goodale, | County. Cumberland, Sagndahoo, Somerset, Oxford, York, | P. O. Addre 80. Windhar Topsham. Bioomfield. No. Fryebus 8000. | | | |
| TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1868. | | | | | |
| ASA SMITH, SAMUEL WASSON, EDWIN R. FRENCH, GRO. H. FREEMAN, PRINGHAS M. JEFFERDS, JOHN C. TALDOT, | Penobscot, Haucock, Franklin, Aroostook, Piscataquis, Washington, | Mattawamke Ellsworth. So. Chesterv Presque Isle. Foxcroft. Ea. Machins | | | |
| TERM EX | EPIRES JANUARY, 1869. | | | | |
| JAS. M. CARPENTER, RUFUS PRINCH, C. CHAMBERLAIN Adjourned. | Kennebec, Waldo, Lincoln, Androscoggin, (Maine State Society) | Pittston. Turner. Foxcroft. | | | |
| A STATE WOOM COMMENCE | | | | | |

The report on the Cattle Disease was taken from th

table, resolve amended and adopted.

Messrs. Wasson, Rogers and Anderson were appointed a committee to confer with the Governor and Council in relation to the resolve regarding the Cattle

The resolve, instead of referring the matter to the "Senators and Representatives in Legislature assembled," leaves it to the "Governor and Council." The resolve was afterwards amended by inserting the fol-

lowing:
"Resolved, That the Governor and Council be re-State, and invite their co-operation to the same end."

The amendment was adopted.]

The report of Mr. Prince on Topic No. 6 was read

a second time, and discussed;—Mr. Rogers taking exception to the opinion in the report that dairying was ale, Bigelow and others favoring the expression, and giving statements to prove its being a highly remunerative branch of farming. Mr. Goodale spoke at some length of the Factory System of making cheese where the farmers had made so much good cheese and

here to advantage.

Mr. Rockes agreed with the general views present ed in the report, but in so far as it set forth dairying as being a profitable branch of agriculture he must dissent. There was too much labor involved in the making of butter and cheese to make it profitable, in He believed that the farm regard for the comfort, health or even life of his wife, cannot afford to subject her to the labor of conducting any considerable dairy, and if for that purpose alone he is obliged to employ additional help he believed the he is obliged to employ additional help he beneved the expense of board and wages would more than counterbalance the profits. Did not doubt but that dairying, when made a specialty, and conducted on a large scale, might be profitable, but as ordinarily conducted better condition by keeping sheep, or raising and fat-

tening neat stock.

The discussion was continued until the hour of ad-

Board met at 10 o'clock A. M. President in the Chair. The Secretary read yesterday's Journal, which was approved.

Mr. Wasson introduced an order requesting that a

Mr. Wassox introduced an order requesting that a committee of one be appointed to obtain the use of the Hall of Representatives for the purpose of the delivery of the eulogy on the late Dr. Howses on Monday evening next. Mr. Wasson was appointed that committee. He subsequently reported that he had attended to the duty and had no doubt the order

would secure a passage on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, the report on Topic No.

3, presented by Mr. Bigelow of Somerset was taken from the table and read a second time.

Mr. French said that he had had no experience in turning in green crops as a substitute for farm-yard manure, but there is one point made in the report he

manure, but there is one point made in the report he felt interested in.

His opinion and prejudices had been adverse to feeding mowing fields, and his practice had been to turn in stock only after the frost had begun to check the growth of grass. The experience of others, together with experiments made for two years past had modified his opinion. Some three years ago, John Steward of Farmington, told him that his practice was to feed olosely with sheep in the fall—none in the spring—feeding the ground bare, turning in not only his own sheep, but all he could get drovers to leave with him while they were collecting, sometimes having with him while they were collecting, sometimes having 1500 in his fields, and the result was his grass had 1500 in his fields, and the result was his grass had improved each year. Relating the circumstance to Mr. Sears of East Livermore, he said it had been his practice, both spring and fall, and his grass fields, naturally light and sandy, improved with the practice. For two years past, Mr. French said he had tried the experiment with sheep and young stock on one field, letting them fold it nights, and the grass has improved in this instance. He said he should continue the experiment.

ne the experiment.

Mr. Wasson stated that the Agricultural Society in Mr. Wasson stated that the Agricultural Society in his county had offered premiums for farm improvements, and as one of the Committee upon the subject, he visited the farm of G. H. Emerson, Esq., of North Castine. Mr. Emerson had a field of about ten acres, which nine years ago was in about as bad a condition as it well could be. He had drained it, making drains of stone, filling them up even with the surface. At loads per acre. The hay was all sold off—with the exception of enough to keep a horse and cow, and its fertility was kept up wholly by the application of rock-weed. The field has paid for itself, for all its improvements, and all in nine years, by this method of manuring.

of manuring.

Mr. Jefferds thought that feeding grass lands was very injurious. He never allowed his to be fed in the spring, and but very little in the fall.

Mr. Chamberlain thought the second crop of grass should be fed off late in the fall,—whenever the grass attains considerable growth. It made it better for the next season.

next season.

Mr. Smith had become convinced that feeding off

injurious. In the situation in which he was placed—keeping a public house in connection with his farm—he had been obliged to turn in large droves of cattle and sheep during the time they were driven to market in the fall. This he did with reluctance at first, but afterwards became convinced it was a decided benefit. The grass starts ealler in the spring, and he gets good types of the property of the starts of the starts of the starts. The grass starts caller in the spans, starts carpe of hay.

Mr. GOODALE said the feeding of grass lands in the fall depended greatly upon circumstances. If a farmer has a considerable growth of fall feed,—not enough to pay for cutting—and if the character of the soil is such as will not be injured by the treading of the cattle, it will not be an injury if not fed too close. On the other hand, if the soil is such as would be injured by cattle being upon it in the fall it better notbe fed off. He thought the true question in the discussion in the discussion of this topic should be, how can the

The report was read a third time by title and adopted.

Report on Topic No. 7, presented by Mr. Smith, was taken from the table, read a second time, and in order to make way for other business was tabled.

Mr. Wasson from Committee appointed to wait upon Governor Cony in regard to the Cattle Plague, reported that the matter met his hearty approved the Excellency requested Menn real to be a real by the Board which he would be corrected and present to the attention of the Provincial authorities.

Report on the appointment of a State Entomologist was read a third time and alopted.

Report on Topic No. 3 was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Wasson

"Voted, That the subject of the report and resolve brought to the attention of the Smithsonian Institute through the agency of the Secretary of the Board."

There is no subject, aside from our food, that occupies the attention, particularly of the female sex, more than that of dress. We do not intend to make

business had been disposed of,
Mr. French presented a report upon Topic No. 8,
"Construction and Arrangement of Farm Buildings,"
which was once read and assigned.
Report on Topic No. 6 received its third reading and
Another serious defect in our habits is our neglect

Mr. Carpenter made some interesting remarks upon this report, he being absent when the report had its second reading. He believed money had been self a pair of stout thick boots.

merchants succeed? He doubted if one in thirty did. If men employed in farming go down in this ratio, where should we be? He believed capital employed in farming, with strict economy and the keeping of accounts would pay as well as that invested in any other employment. Manufacturing of some kinds succeeds the succeeds are then others so does farming; but in some years than others, so does farming; but in making a true comparison in this matter it must ex- A Good Movement. We take pleasure in

and make their fortunes, are like prizes in a lottery—
they attract the young and those eager for making a
fortune—but the blanks—those who do not succeed—
Before the breaking out of the war of the

After some other remarks the report was adopted.

Report on Topic No. 11, was taken from the table

States in the race of population and material prosper-

nd adopted. Adj.

[Correction. In regard to the remarks of Mr. ANDERSON, on the sowing of peas, we desire to make a correction. He would not in all cases recommend five bushels of seed to the acre, but from three and a half to four, and perhaps five bushels, according to

The Board having received an invitation from 1991.
ALLEN LAMBARD to visit his extensive farms near this city, accepted the same, and spent the afternoon among his flocks, herds and stud, and in examining his number of the same of the merous, well arranged and neat farm MONDAY EVENING-INFORMAL SESSION.

Board met at 51 o'clock A. M. Report on Topic Nr. CHAMBERLAIN introduced the following:

Whole number recruited for the regiment, 1,583
Present number on rolls,
Killed in action,
60 Missing in action, Discharged, No. of officers commanding for this regiment, 118
Present on the rolls,
Killed in action,
Djackarood

Their flag bears the following honorable record : Poet Royal, Fort Pulaski, Jacksonville, Bermuda Hundreds, Swift Creek, Chester Station, Drury's Bluff, Spring Hill, Fort Gregg, Gill's Farm, Ware Bottom Church, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, Cemetery Hill, Fort Harrison, Chapn's Farm, Fair Oaks, Hatch er's Run, Rice's Station and St. Leon and Appomator

On motion of Mr. French, report on Topic No. 11 a tirade here against the absurd fushions of dress, bewas read a second time, discussed at some length by cause we know that fashion is a great deal stronger Messrs. Wasson, Anderson and Goodale, and tabled. than we are. Perhaps there is no class so much to be Messrs. Wasson, Anderson and Goodale, and tabled.

Report on Topic No. 2 was read a second time, and assigned to Monday for final disposition.

Mr. Jeffers's report on Topic No. 12—"Horses 28.

Oxen for Farm Work"—was read a second time, discussed by Messrs. Rogers, Anderson, Goodale, French, Efferds, Bigelow, and Chamberlain, and tabled.

[In this discussion most of the speakers favored the expression of the report. Mr. Goodale said that in England horses were used almost wholly for farm laker. With us he believed the horse would never such and parallelograms, or frizzles the hair in the shape of the control of the speakers favored the speakers favored the expression of the report. Mr. Goodale said that in England horses were used almost wholly for farm laker. With us he believed the horse would never such as the same and parallelograms, or frizzles the hair in the shape of the speakers favored the same and parallelograms, or frizzles the hair in the shape of the same and parallelograms. b.r. With us he believed the horse would never supercede the ox. Mr. Bigelow remarked that horses
were now used quite extensively by lumbermen instead of oxen, but he thought it would be better for them to use oxen in preference to horses. A span of thorses purchased in the fall would cost from \$300 to \$500, and in the spring after a winter's work in the logging swamps they were pretty well used up. It is not so with oxen, but they often sell in the spring for as much as they cost in the fall. He believed farmers should not discover with his color in the fall. He believed farmers should not discover with his color in color in the fall. As it now is, we apply round the waist from three to half a dozen thicknesses of clothas much as they cost in the fall. He believed farmers waist from three to half a dozen thicknesses of clothshould not dispense with his oxèn in performing farm labor. Mr. Chamberlain thought it a matter which all farmers could settle for themselves, according to their own circumstances. It is one which cannot be satisfactorily decided by discussion.]

Adjourned to Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. large number of people in this State are swept off every winter by this disease. It is no uncommo Board met at 10 o'clock, A. M. After the opening thing to see very young children and even infants

of putting on warm underclothes early in autumn. Was adopted.

Report on Topic No. 9, presented by Mr. CARPENTER was read, and on motion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN

Most persons neglect this till late in November, the consequence is, every community must have about so Dr. Freeman's report on Topic No. 2, was read a much typhoid fever during October and November. ird time in detail.

Why? because during the warm months perspiration of the skin is free, and everything offensive to the system of the skin is free, and everything offensive to the system. our farmers to remain at home—needed even more than a railroad to Aroostook—was a home market, and to accomplish this the Legislature should encourblood is pure and the brain clear. But a cool, frosty and to accomplish this the Legislature should encourage manufactures. We have already too many persons engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Anderson objected to that part of the report recommending the building of a railroad to Aroostook, and if the member who prepared the report was present he would move to re-commit the report for amendment. He thought the Board should not recommend the building of railroads in a certain section of the State, but that it should favor the increase of general and we call the doctor who tells us it is a case of typhoid fever. Now we venture to say, that a large properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. But a cook, rossy night comes over us the last of September, our clothing is the same as in summer, only a little thinner from summer wear. The system feels chilly, the skin suddenly shrinks up, the pores are stopped and the foul matter is mingled with the blood, the brain becomes compressed, inflammation sets in somewhere, and we call the doctor who tells us it is a case of typhoid fever. Now we venture to say, that a large avenues of communication, thereby increasing our fa-cilities for the marketing of home products. He would not have anything go out from this Board re-commending that farmers should beg for or be put forward for political offices. ward for political offices.

On motion the report was tabled.

Mr. Smrth's report on Topic No. 7 was read a third

chill in autumn, and we shall cheat the doctors very

nd over a series of years.

Mr. Rogers thought all could be said of farming by days since by Col. Boynton, Senator from Somerset mending the purpose of an order introduced a few its best friends, was that it was a safe business, a pleasant business—but that it paid as good a dividend as many other pursuits, commerce and manufactures, he should seriously doubt. He believed thority of such unoccupied lands in Maine as are suit-Mr. Freench said the net proceeds of a farm s t against the amount of capital invested, would show very nearly the profits of the capital; and he believed that the profits of the capital; and he believed the profits of the capital invested the capital in that capital invested in farming as compared with other pursuits, would show a good margin. Mr. Anderson said that comparing the numbers otherwise be induced to emigrate to other portions of who succeeded in farming, as compared with other occlusively the facts in the case. worthy the attention of the Legislature, and we trust The men who succeed in pursuits other than farming, the Committee to which the matter is referred will

Before the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, are not thought of or rightly considered. Farmers a movement was in successful progress to arrest the enjoy many things every day which merchants, and men who live away from farms, would consider and ing attention to the settlement of our public lands in have to pay for as luxuries.

Mr. Carpenter of Kennebec County, stated that a Arostook county. Now is the time to renew the in-\$113 worth from thirteen sheep in one year. The thirteen sheep raised him eighteen lambs. This he onsidered a good profit.

Mr. Bigglow favored the language of the report, and supported it by some practical and well founded work of developing the industrial and agricultural rematter, presenting inducements and incentives to our The report was then adopted, Topic No. 12, was ken from the table and read a third time.

Mr. Carpenter was in favor of using oxen for farm one of vital importance to the people of Maine, and When old they unless prompt and practical consideration is given to

positions as Trustees of the State Agricultural and Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, Waldo County; Hon. S. F. The Board having received an invitation from Hon. Perley, Cumberland County and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Penobscot County. The vacancies have been fill- County. It was a just, eloquent and appreciative ed as follows: Hon. W. A. P. Dillingham, Kennebec; Col. Isaac Woodman, Waldo; Thos. Brewer, Wash- of the State. The eulogy will be published by us next Some account of this visit we shall endeavor to give in our editorial columns another week.

yearney caused by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin has vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin has not yet been filled. At a meeting of the Board held The Board met at 7½ o'clock in Representatives on Thursday evening, Messrs. Goodale, Barnes and Hall, the President Hon. John F. Anderson, in the Dillighton even chosen a committee to draft a code Dillingham were chosen a committee to draft a code E. R. French, member of the Board from Franklin of By-laws for the Government of the College; and County, was then introduced who delivered an eulogy on the life and character of Dr. Ezekiel Holms, which was listened to with close attention by the large number present—many ladies being in attendance.

At the close, on motion of Mr. Rosers, the thanks of the Board were presented the author, and a convenience of the control of the close of of the Board were presented the author, and a copy requested for publication. We will give it in our next. the purpose.

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF. An interesting exhibi tion of the methods employed to teach this unfortunate class of persons, took place in the Representatives Mr. CHAMBERLAIN introduced the following:
"Ordered, That a discretionary liberty be given the Secretary to make any disposition or use of Reports and papers introduced or passed upon here, that may best serve the industrial interests of the State."

After passing the usual complimentary votes of thanks to the several officers, reporter and messenger, the Board adjourned without day.

class of persons, took place in the Representatives that long terminal class of persons, took place in the Representatives that Representatives that long terminal class of the Representatives that long terminal class of persons, took place in the Representatives that long terminal class of persons, took place in the Representatives that long terminal class of t advanced class or who have been pupils five years, THE STH MAIRE. The payment of the 8th Maine and who are studying Algebra, physical geography, was completed on Thursday last by Col Robie, U. S. botany and latin. The pupils were each examined by Paymaster, and the men received their final discharge. Dr. Stone, and the readiness and intelligence of their The following is a statement of the casualties of the answers received the applause of the large assembly regiment since it entered the service in August, 1861 : This State has some twenty pupils now receiving their education at this institution, and this exhibition of their proficiency and advancement must have been highly gratifying to all who witnessed it.

MASONIC. At the annual meeting of Jerusaler Royal Arch Chapter, held in Hallowell on Thursday last, the following officers were elected: David Cargill, M. E. H. P.: J. W. Toward, K.; B. F. Warner, S.; N. W. Cole, C. H.: E. Stanwood, P. S.; S. W Lane, R. A. C.; H. Fuller, Treas.; F. J. Day, Sec.; S. F. Davenport, M. 8d V.; Chas. Fuller, M. 2d. V.; J. W. Rowe, M. 1st V.; Ira Cass, Sentinel. These officers

ere installed at the same meeting. found dead in her bed on Sunday morning last be-ton, setting forth that they are proscribed in that tween six and seven o'clock. Dr. Hildreth was called State as "traitors to the South," and deprecating the tween six and seven o'clock. Dr. Hildreth was called and pronounced it a case of heart disease.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL! THE EUROPEAN AAD NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY. questions connected with the reconstruction of the rebel States, may be gathered from a reported conversation which took place on Sunday last between him and a destinguished Senator. It is very evident from the tenor of the remarks of the President that the propositions now before Congress to extend the right of suffrage to all citizens irrespective of color, or race, by amendment of the Constitution, finds very little favor with him. The following is the substance of the conversation referred to:

"The President said he doubted the propriety, at this time, of making any further amendment to the Constitution. One great amendment had already been made, by which alavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a National guarantee thus given that the institution should never again exist in the land.

Propositions to amend the Constitution were becoming as numerous as resolutions at town meetings called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs.

All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution of the country, and to lesson the respect and confidence of the people and their great charter of freedom.

If, however, amendments are to be made to the Constitution changing the basis of representation and taxanders and woodstock Railroad, and making at the legical made and their great charter of freedom.

If, however, amendments are to be made to the Constitution changing the basis of representation and taxanders and Woodstock Railroad is eighty miles; attached, and he did not deem that at all necessary at the statement of the propriets of the people and their great charter of freedom.

If, however, amendments are to be made to the Constitution changing the basis of representation and taxanders and Woodstock Railroad is eighty miles; attached, and he did not deem that at all necessary at the statement of the propriets at the constitution of Houlton, Mane, forty-sever miles,

stitution changing the basis of representation and taxstitution changing the basis of representation changing the stitution changing the stitutio

the certain extermination of the negro population.

Precedence, he thought, should be given to more

THE NEW AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. The

n the Supreme Court, of Boston, Criminal Session, on by Mr. Blaine, representative from this district:

Bail was increased from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

ter about six years old, of Mr. John R. Larrabee, formerly of this city, but for some years residing in

satisfactorily explained. It resulted, however, in genin their respective communities. eral plunder and pillage. It is stated that one of Gengaged in military service on the soil of Mexico.

fine new dwelling house of Mr. Weymouth Jones of about a year and a half old, 220 tons. Winslow, was destroyed by fire on the evening of Sunday, 19th inst. It was erected during the last summer, the family having moved into it only two days enterprising ship master. He leaves a wife and child. previous to the fire, which is supposed to have taken The mate was Mr. John Stewart of Machiasport, from a crack in the chimney in the attic. The house was burned to the lower floor, which was so far preabove the cellar, and was insured \$3,500.

the town of Farmington at the time of his death. We Terms \$2.50 per annum, with deductions and premiof intemperance, and it is reported that a serious denut street, Philadelphia. For sale at Pierce's. ficiency in his accounts as treasurer has been discov-

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The sessions of the Board tribute to the life and character of an eminent citizen

and Costellow. Gillispie drew a revolver and fired at passing up the arm and lodging in his shoulder. Gillispie was arrested by officer McLaughlin after some show of resistance, and lodged in jail. Costellow's wound was dressed by a surgeon.

We again call attention to the Bank Guide, pubof surrender, expiration of term of liability to redeem, &c. The work costs only 25 cents per copy, and should be in the hands of every body.

it will be generously patronized by the people of the

We learn that an attempt was made on Sunday night last to make a burglarious entrance into the residence of Major Gilbreth, at the U. S. Arsenal in this city. The rogues were, however, disturbed in their operations and made off without accomplishing the objects of their visit. The ladies of St. Mark's Church in this city are

making elaborate preparations for their Fair and Levee on Wednesday and Thursday evening of the present week. The published programme gives promise of an unusually attractive entertainment. Over five handred original Union men of Alabama, noted for their unswerving fidelity to the national cause, have forwarded a petition to Washing-

withdrawal of the Federal troops from that State.

AMENDMENTS. The opinion of President Johnson on the From the Boston Journal we extract the following uestions connected with the reconstruction of the statement of the present condition and prospects of the

ation, and he did not deem that at all necessary at the present time, he knew of none better than a simple proposition embraced in a few lines, making in each state the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of taxation. Such a proposition could be embraced in the following terms:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of qualified voters in each State; direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the value of all taxable property in each State."

The people of Bangor are alive to the importance of this road to them and their city. They have subscribed handsomely to the stock of the American company (or a large portion of them have) and in their real for the road have asked the city, to extend further aid by a loan of credit.

The Railway Company rely on aid from Massachusetts by a sale of Land Bonds, and some of the leading men of this State urge the necessity of State interposition for a portion of these bonds. The State of An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion,

State."

An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion, place the basis of representation and direct taxation upon correct principles.

The qualified voters were for the most part men who were subject to draft and enlistments, when it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion and quell domestic violence and insurrection. They risk their lives, shed their blood and peril their all to up hold the government and give protection, security and value to property. It seemed but just that property should compensate for the benefit thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to its protection and enjoyment. Such amendment the President also suggested would remove from Congress all issues in reget to these committees the question of paying these debts will naturally be referred.

enjoyment. Such amendment the President also suggested would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races and it would leave the states to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voters with regard to color, and then the number of representatives to which they conferred the right of suffrage.

The president in this connection expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia at this time was the mere cutering wedge to the agitation of the negro in the past of the suffrage.

The purpose of a bill including the current means the mere cutering wedge to the point of the substinct and the position to the substinct and the position to the position to the substinct and the position to the part of the position to the position to the position to the position to the part of the position to the part of the position to the part of the position to the position to the part of the page of the position to the page of the page of the position to the page of the page of the position to the page of entering wedge to the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, uncalled for and calculated to do great harm. He believed that it would engender enmity, contention and strife between them, which would result in great injury to both and

important and urgent matters, legislation upon which, was essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country and the prosperity of the people. THE CASE OF F. O. J. SMITH. The case of F. O. J. Smith, in which the exceptions taken had been over-the amendment submitted by the Committee are nearly ruled by the Supreme Judicial Court, was called up identical with the resolution presented on the 5th inst.

in the Supreme Court, of Boston, Criminal Session, on Saturday, 20th, for a hearing upon a motion for a new trial, but on account of the necessary absence of the counsel for the defendant, the case was postponed for a hearing until Saturday next. In reply to an inquiry from the District Attorney, Judge Russel stated Constitution of the United States, which, when rati-that the motion could not be entertained unless the field by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be val-

that the motion could not be entertained unless the defendant was present in person.

On the following Saturday, the case was again called up, and a further hearing on the application of counsel for the verdict to be set aside and a new trial granted, was postponed to the 26th of February.

Bail was increased from \$5,000 to \$25,000. Bail was increased from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

abridged in any State, on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation."

made in manufacturing, but not by those who first engaged in the business. He spoke of the reasons why they did not succeed at first, the difficulties they had quested to take immediate action in the premises, by correspondence with the local Governments of the Britcorrespondence with the local Governments of the Britcommendable. A flaunting style of dress never comof her arms was burned to a crisp and her breast in Keyes and Robert Keyes, citizens of Anderson Dishad been extended and were making money. The indiscriminate employment of capital in farming could not be expected to pay as well as that which was well dress to your occupation. A servant girl with a spread she was injured internally by breathing the hot air. C. Corbett and Privates Emory Smith and Mason systematized and skillfully managed. How many merchants succeed? He doubted if one in thirty did.

The child died on the morning of the 10th, a few hours brown, of the First Battalion Maine Veteran Volunteers, on the night of the 8th of October last, while systematized and skillfully managed. How many of crinoline as large as a tobacco hogshead is out of bill which confirms titles given by Gen. Sherman to the same, the Sea Island Land for three years. The Senate re-Invasion of Mexico. Some serious complications, it is apprehended, may grow out of the recent raid inthe accused, and was seized by the United States.

Passed to be engrossed—An act auditional to all act to incorporate the English Spinner Roller Company; an act to incorporate the Cushnoc Manufacturing and the accused, and was seized by the United States.

Water Company: an act to incorporate the Trustees of Mr. Davis offered an amendment restricting and the accused of the purchase of land for homes for freedrice and act to incorporate the Trustees of Mr. Davis offered an amendment restricting and the accused of the purchase of land for homes for freedrice and act to incorporate the Trustees of Mr. Davis offered an amendment restricting and the accused of the purchase of land for homes for freedrice and the accused of the purchase of land for homes for freedrice and the accused of the purchase of land for homes for freedrice and the accused of the purchase of land for homes for freedrice and the accused of the purchase of land for homes for freedrice and the accused of the purchase of land for homes for freedrice and the accused of the accuse to Mexican territory by a party of the 18th Colored While the soldiers were guarding it they were se-Infantry, under an officer of the regular army. The cretly murdered and their bodies thrown into Savanorigin and circumstances of the affair have not been nah river. The accused are men of the first standing

eral Sheridan's staff officers had been sent to investi- Shipwreck and Loss of Life. The Machias Repubgate the affair, and that General Weitzel disapproved lican states that the brig Neva, of Machias, Talbot of it and had arrested some of its participants. At master, bound from New York to Jacksonville, Florida, the same time, according to the latest advices, some was wrecked on the south breaker of St. John's bar, portion of the U. S. troops were still in Bagdad, en- on the 8th inst. Miss Wall and a child, passengers, the Captain, 1st mate pilot and two seamen, were lost. We learn from the Waterville Mail that the Machias, and Simpson & Clapp of New York; was

Captain E. Jerome Talbot was a son of the Hon. S.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR PERRUARY The nov served as to protect the cellar, which had been finish- ber opens with a touching steel engraving entitled ed at a cost of \$500. The house had cost \$4,200, "News from the War." The large double steel Fashion Plate is very elegant. An engraving of Elise Rad-SUICIDE. Mr. Leonard Keith of Farmington, com- There are also engravings of Children's Fashions, mitted suicide on Monday evening, 20th inst., by hang-Embroilery, &c. The music for the number is a song ing himself to the bedpost in his room. Mr. Keith entitled "Near Thee," by Charles Swain. The literawas a well known business man, and filled the responsible positions of County Treasurer and Treasurer of variety of tales and other articles by favorite writers. understand that he had become addicted to habits ums to clubs. Address Dancon & Peterson, 319 Wal-

SHIPWRECK. A dispatch to the Bangor Whig gives the information that on Christmas day Capt. Panno of the bark Suliote of Belfast, fell in with schooner Wilclosed by adjournment on Tuesday morning of this mington, from Bangor for Boston, seventy-five miles Industrial College: Thos. S. Lang, Esq., Kennebec week. The proceedings as reported will be found in east of Cape Cod, and took off Capt. Thomas and the County; Wm. D. Dana, Esq., Washington County; our columns. On Monday evening, a culogy upon crew, who had been four days and nights on the wreck. the late Hon. Ezekiel Holmes was delivered before the Board by E. R. French, Esq., member from Franklin blowing at the time of rescue. They were taken to Havana.

HARDER'S MAGAZINE for February, contains the usual variety of valuable and interesting reading. The principal illustrated articles are: Blackwell's Is. at the Lone Star liquor saloon on Water street, beSteam Ram; The continuation of "Armadale," a tale land Lunatic Asylum; Charles Ellet and his Naval by Wilkie Collins; Diamonds and other Gems. Pub-Costellow, the ball striking his left arm near the elbow, per annum, and for sale at Pierce's Periodical Booklished by Harper & Brothers, New York, at \$4.00

from Maryland, states that returned rebels in that section of Maryland known as the Eastern Shore have organized with deliberate intent to drive out all freedlished by Mr. Charles B. Clapp of Gardiner, contain-men. Numerous outrages have already been commiting lists of all the Banks in the New England States, ted upon them. Five negro soldiers have been killed which have surrendered their charters, with the date in Worcester County, and one in another county has

and beautiful dwelling-house of John W. Dana, Esq., The ladies of the Baptist Church in Sidney, at Falmouth, was destroyed by fire on the night of will hold a Levee and Fair at the Town Hall in that Sunday, 19th inst., together with the adjoining outplace on Thursday evening of the present week. The buildings. A portion of the furniture and paintings, intertainment will be highly attractive, and we hope the library and plate were saved. The house was insured for \$4000 at the Lorillard Co., New York, and the furniture, library, paintings, plate, &c., for \$5,-300 in the North American Co., New York.

The Loyal Sunrise, published at Presque Isle, roostook County, comes to us enlarged and improved in typographical appearance. The paper is conducted with decided ability, and we trust it may be well sustained by the community in which it circulates.

at East Machias died from starvation and cold during the late severe weather, and intimates that it was from neglect on the part of the overseers of the poor.

under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Association. The Fair will open at City Hall, February 26th, and continue one week.

The name of the posteffice at Brown's Corner,

Maine Legislature.

and statements relating to the same under oath or affirmation, and such other alterations as shall be taxation.

Bill in relation to repairs of roads in unincorporated

townships was read the third time. An amendment was adopted that such roads shall be made whenever

The bill was then laid on the table. Bill relating to lime and lime casks was road the

that the staves may be three-eighths of an inch instead of half an inch in thickness.

Mr. Wilson of Rockland opposed the amendment. Mr. Wilson of Rocking opposer the amendment.
Half an inch was full thin enough for lime cask staves.
The bill was passed to be engrossed, but subsequently on motion of Mr. Otis of St. George, the vote was reconsidered and to-morrow assigned for its further

insideration.

Mr. Stevens of Augusta called up the report of the Judiciary Committee in relation to poll taxes, and moved that the report be recommitted with instructions to report a bill fixing the poll tax at an amount not exceeding two dollars. Mr. Stevens advocated his motion. Mr. Granger of Calais opposed it. The question was then laid on the table.

Resolves were presented and referred making an appropriation for a continuation of the Scientific Survey

SENATE. Petitions for increase of salary of County Commissioners of Aroostook and Kennebee were referred to the delegations of those counties.

On motion of Mr. Boynton, Ordered, That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of an agricultural survey of some of the large tracts of unoccupied lands in this State, in order to enable such persons as might wish to settle on such lands to readily know where to find the best losalities, and by this means to retain in Maine as many as possible of those who would otherwise emigrate bed the limits of the State. In motion of Mr. Porter, Ordered, That the Comnittee on Railroads, Ways and Bridges be instructed to inquire into the expediency of an amendment to the Constitution so as to allow the State to loan its credit

House. A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting a letter from S. L. Goodale, Esq., Clerk of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, announcing the resignation as House. Resolutions were offered to the effect that Esq., Clerk of the State Conege of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, announcing the resignation as Trustees of said College, of Hon. Ebenezor Knowlton, Thos. S. Lang and Wm. B. Dana, and that the filling of all Government, and that by their efforts to second of the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of the first and third gentlemen devolves on the Legislature.

storing to that class of citizens as are not otherwise disqualified the right of suffrage.

Bills were presented abolishing the office of Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; providing for the taxation of shares in National Banks; providing for the taxation of the incomes of the holders of Withdrew the demand.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.
SENATE. Mr. Dennison, from the Committee on Di-

visions of Towns, reported against the application to annex part of the town of Orneville to the town of Atkinson. Accepted.

Committee on Judiciary reported that it is not expedient to amend section 42 of chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes relative to taxing non-resident lands.

teers, on the night of the 8th of October last, while performing guard duty over some cotton at Brown's Passed to be engrossed—An act additional to an act

Water Company; an act to incorporate the Trustees of Wilton Academy.

House. On motion of Mr. Hills of Northport, Orlered, That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation s expedient whereby to fix the time when, there being two or more agricultural societies in the same county, these societies shall severally send delegates to the ar

On motion of Mr. Clark of Biddeford, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to examine into the expediency of so amending the law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, as that cities and towns shall not be compelled by law

to maintain a liquor agency, unless they elect to do In Convention of the two Houses, Isaac Woodman of Waldo and Thomas Brewer of Washington, were elected to fill vacancies in Board of Trustees of Agricultur-

al College.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, re ported back bill an act to provide in part for the experiod back off an act to provide in part for the expenditures of government. This bill lies upon the table to be printed under the joint rule.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to authorize George W. Gorham to extend his wharf into Passamaquoddy Bay; an act to incorporate the Grand Falls Manufac-

turing Company; an act to change the name of the Lisbon Manufacturing Company. The following order was laid on the table and Tues-The following order was laid on the table and the following order was laid on the table and assigned for its consideration.

Ordered, That the committee appointed to investigate into the alleged frauds upon the property of this bureau was taken up.

After some debate the yeas and nays were taken on the following order of the freedmen's following the following order was laid on the following the following order was laid on the table and other officials.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's fluctuation and other officials.

After some debate the yeas and nays were taken on the following order was laid on the following the following the following order was laid on the following the fol of State officials in ascertaining whether any municipality of this State has been defrauded out of money the alling of their quotas by any person or persons.

The House resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment.

Mr. Bingham advocated the amendment proposed.

of Mr. Stevens, of Augusta, to recommit the report of the Judiciary Committee on poll taxes, with instruc-tions to report a bill reducing the poll tax to two dol-

The motion was discussed at length, and finally decided in the negative, yeas 35, nays 83. The report was then accepted.

Senate. Mr. Perkins introduced bill an act to extend the time for closing the concerns of the American Bank. Referred.

Mr. Ramsdell presented the petition of A. M. Robins and two hundred and two others praying for the passage of an act to equalize the bounties paid to volunteer soldiers, during the war of the rebellion, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Afficient A. Robins and two hundred and two others praying for the Union.

Mr. Broomall gave notice of a substitute he intend-

was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Pierce reported a reselve relative to granting aid to the Milford and Princeton Turnpike Company.

House. A communication was read from Wales Hubbard, Eq., Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, explaining the delay in the publication of the citizens the same proportion shall be excluded from the basis of representation. cial Court, explaining the delay in the publication of the official Reports of Decisions.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication

stead thereof the word "two."
On motion of Mr. Shaw of Gouldsboro', Ordered, That the Committee on Fisheries be instructed to in-

quire what further legislation is necessary to protect the porgy fishery by setting nets across inlets into Passed to be engrossed-An act to incorporate New Sharon Water Power Company; an act to incorporate the Androscoggin Land and Petroleum Company; an act to amend chapter 495 of the Private Acts of the year 1865, setting off a part of the town of Starks, sons in their civil rights. sons in their civil rights.

and annexing the same to the town of Mercer; an act making valid the doings of the town of Princeton in voting to exempt certain property from taxation for the term of three years; an act to incorporate the South Berwick Savings Bank.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

Service Characters M. A resolution was passed instructing the Military Committee to consider the expediency of a military road from Minnesota to the gold fields of Montana and Idaho.

In response to a query of Mr. Kelly, Mr. Harding said he would infinitely prefer giving the suffrage to white women than to negroes.

Trinity Commandery of Knights Templars; an act to incorporate the officers and members of Rockland Lodge; an act to authorize the sale of the old Metho-

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Senate. Mr. Boynton introduced a bill "An act relating to sixteen companies of volunteer military eachets, and amending 'an act concerning the militia,' approved Feb. 23, 1865."

Mr. Woodman presented a petition and bill to increase the powers of the Portland & Rochester R. R. Company, and both were referred to the Committee on Railroads, Ways and Bridges.

Mr. Abbott presented the petition of the Trustees of the East Maine Conference Seminary for State aid. Referred.

House. On motion of Mr. Bradbury of Hollis.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Reform School bo directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the several acts establishing the Reform School.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Lewiston,
Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law in relation to the expediency of so amending the law in relation to the expediency of so amending the law in relation to the expediency of so amending the law in relation to the expediency of so amending the law in relation to the assessment of taxes as to require the assessors to take all schedules of property and statements relating to the same under oath or affirmation, and such other alterations as shall be

table.

Mr. Smith called up the resolve making an appropriation in aid of the construction of the Milford and Princeton Turnpike Company, and they were read and assigned.

Passed to be engrossed—The resolve in favor of Careline A. Edwards, (to pay her ninety-six dollars a year;) an act making valid the building of wharves in the town of Richmond; an act making valid the

Bill relating to lime and lime casks was read the dings of the town of Princeton, in exempting certain Mr. Newhall of Washington moved to amend so hat the staves may be three-eighths of an inch instead of half an inch in thickness. ny; an act to incorporate the South Berwi Bank; an act to incorporate the New Shi Power Company.

House. On motion of Mr. Newhall of South Thom

aston, Ordered, That the Judiciary Committee in-quire into the expediency of altering the law of the Revised Statutes relating to the compensation of Selectmen and Assessors, so that each Selectman and Assessor shall be paid for his services two dollars for

the town.

On motion of Mr. Shepley of Portland,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Reform School
inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Trustees to contract with the Secretary of the Interior for the confinement and support of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States, in the Reform

Passed to be engrossed—An act to incorporate the Tsustees of the Maine Central Institute.

Congressional Summary.

SENATE. Mr. Sumper gave notice of a provise for shall be equal before the law; that no denial of elec-tive or other rights, shall be made on account of race or color, and that the Legislature shall declare the assent of the State to this fundamental condition, the President being authorized to proclaim the territory a

Constitution so as to show the for a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars per mile for a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars per mile sent.

The bill to enlarge the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up. Messrs. Saulsbury, Hendricks and Davis spoke in opposition to the bill. Messrs. Fessenden and Conservell advocated it. mortgage as a lien.

House. A communication was received from the

House. A communication was received from the

Ordered a joint resolution prohibiting

they destroy all their rights, and that the Government over the territory reverts to the United States, and all On motion of Mr. Bradbury of Hollis, Ordered,
That the Committee on Judiciary be directed to inquire
what further legislation is necessary to protect the
what further legislation of the nancers in what further legislation is necessary to protect the rights and ameliorate the condition of the paupers in this State, and further to consider the justice of restoring to that class of citizens as are not otherwise.

The House resumed the consideration of the constitutional amendment reported yesterday, with regard

for the taxation of shares in National Barks; providing for the taxation of the incomes of the holders of United States Bonds.

A number of remonstrances were presented against the petition of A. D. Brown and others for the incorporation of the International Telegraph Company.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill was taken up.
Mr. Davis moved to strike out that portion of the ferred to strike out by a vote of 10 against 32.

Mr. Davis moved to strike out the section providing

jected by a similar vote.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment restricting the opities where the civil law is not in operation. Rejected by a similar vote.

Mr. Davis offered two other amendments, which were negatived.

House. The consideration of the proposed amend-

ment to the constitution was resumed. Mr. Lawrence moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to report that direct taxes be apportioned according to property, and representation be fixed on the basis of adult male voters, citizens of the United States.
Mr. Shellabarger supported Mr. Lawrence's amend

nent, and opposed the resolution of the committee on ment, and opposed the resolution of the committee on reconstruction, saying it gave the States the power to exclude all races.

Messrs. Eliot and Pike opposed the resolution.

Without taking the question the House adjourned. THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

Senate. The bill making it a penal offense to charge more than ten dollars for collecting soldiers' claims was considered without action.

A bill was introduced, and referred to the District Committee, repealing the acts incorporating the cities of Washington and Georgetown, declaring their legislative powers to be exercised exclusively by Congress, and providing for the appointment of three District Commissioners by the President, a Solicitor, Treasurer,

Mr. Bingham advocated the amendment proposed by the committee, saying the committee have under consideration another amendment, which looks to giv-ing power to Congress to enforce in behalf of every citizen of every State and Territory the rights which were granted to him from the beginning.

A resolution was adopted calling for the expenses, revenue and disbursements of the Commissioner of Commerce inquire into the expediency of remunerating the owners of property thrown overboard at sea

from the basis of representation.

Mr. Davis of New York hoped the main resolution The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor of New Hampshire relating to the protection of migratory fishes on the Merrimao and Saco rivers.

On motion of Mr. Goodwin of Wells, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency amending section 11 of chapter 105 of the Re-ised Statutes relating to the compensation of jurors, by striking out the word "tone" and inserting instead thereof the word "two."

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On motion of Mr. Goodwin of Wells, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency amending section 11 of chapter 105 of the Re-ised Statutes relating to the compensation of jurors, by striking out the word "tone" and inserting inserting inserting in the compensation of jurors, by striking out the word "tone" and inserting inserting in the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency amending the was not in force Jan. 1, 1865, and any State where the same is applied shall be excluded from representation.

Without taking the question.

Senate. A resolution was adopted instruction.

SENATE. A resolution was adopted instructing the Pension Committee to inquire into the expediency of the payment of pensions to the widows of enlisted mea employed as artificers.

Mr. Howe controverted at length the arguments of Messrs. Doolittle and Johnson, and strongly advocated his own propositions, saying he would keep the southern States in a Territorial condition until a loyal

Congress chose to admit them.

Mr. Stewart replied to Mr. Howe.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to protect all per-House. A resolution was passed instructing the

Senate. On motion of Mr. Abbott, Ordered, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire whether the interests of common schools require that the Eastern Normal School be put in operation, and the necessary funds appropriated for that purpose, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Ramsdell presented the following: Ordered, That the joint standing committees be requested to make their final reports on all matters requiring public or private legislation on or before the 10th day of February.

A number of Senators being absent, the order was laid on the table.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to incorporate the Middle River Dyke Company; an act additional to an act to incorporate the eity of Bath; an act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Maine Fire Insurance Company; an act to incorporate the Winthrop Mills Company:

House. Read and assigned—An act to incorporate

**Rand and assigned—An act to incorporate in amendment of an act to incorporate the Winthrop Mills Company:

A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the deliberate judgment of A resolution that It is the

foreign Mews.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Hebernian from Liverpool 11th, and Londonderry 12th, arrived at Portland Jan. 25th. Furious gales prevailed in England, with numerous disasters.
The steamship Palestine, of Cunard freight line, from Liverpool Dec. 28, put back to Queenstown Jan. 9, short of coal. Her decks were swept and she was

otherwise injured.

The captain of the ship Guy Mannering, lost at Oban, was saved along with 17 of his crew. The remaining eighteen were drowned.

A number of other disasters to American shipping

are reported.

The London Times and other journals attribute the pressure in the money market to heavy exports to America on credit, and warn shippers against such proceedings. Letters are published from commercial men refuting such accordance. proceedings. Letters are published from commercial men refuting such arguments, showing that the remittances have been most prompt, and that heavy cotton receipts are set off against British exports.

The Fenian trials were still progressing.

Tribune Byrne, ex-warden of the Richmond prison, was under trial for aiding the second of Stephen.

Tribune Byrne, ex-warden of the Richmond prison, was under trial for aiding the escape of Stephens.

The military revolt in Spain under Prim made no progress. The insurgents had gained the movntains of Toledo, but were closely pursued. It was supposed that Prim, who was ill, would disband them and attempt to escape to Portugal.

The insurgent garrison of Avilla had reached Portuguese territory and were disarmed.

Madrid were under martial law, but remained tranquil. Martial law was also proclaimed at Newcastello. Considerable excitement was reported at Barcelona,

pursued by Generals Seavala and Echague. Concha-is returning to Madrid. He is to be succeeded by Sea-

The steamship Java from Liverpool 13th, and Queens-town 14th, arrived at New York on the 26th, inst.

can slave trade practically extinct.
It is reported that Stevens was not allowed to tarry in Paris, and that he had gone to Geneva to confer with Mr. Hasen and members of his International

es represent Gen. Prim as in the mountains of Toledo, manœuvering to reach the Portuguese territories.

MADRID, Jan. 11. An official dispatch announces that the division of Gen. Scatala marching from Malagon and the column under Governor of Cudad Rial advancing by the valley of the Guavdaina simultantant outly with the force under Gen. E'Chague, have compelled the Insurgents to leave the mountains of Toledo. They are now proceeding via Horcoji towards the Portugese frontier.

It will keep the hair from falling out. tugese frontier.

It cl
11 P. M. Official intelligence says Gen. Prim is re-

treating precipitately towards Portugal.

The dispersion of the insurgents is complete.

TranICAL AUTHORITY. quility prevails throughout the country. The government have demanded the authority of the Senate to arraign Gen. Prim.

The disturbances which took place at Sarragossa on the 7th inst., where caused by certain measures of tha

three years, I have taken unwearied pains to ascertain by observation, inquiries, &c., the best machine. I finally came to the conclusion that the "Union" was one-half foot cutter bar. I have mowed this season about eighty acres; have moved from five to six acres in the forenoon, or ten acres a day with ease, and moved it decidedly better than I ever had it done with scythes, and was to no expense for repairs. Upon trial of the Union Mower, I am of the opinion that it is Society.

is not equalled by any, and would recommend any man wishing to purchase a machine to buy the Union.

CATARRH. The following testimonial is from Mr. AUGUSTA, Jan. 1866.

I have been cured of Catarrh in its most disagreeable form, of many years standing, by Dr. Carpenter. I suffered from pains, dullness and tightness in my head, continued discharges, great difficulty in talking and breathing, felt as if I had a bad cold the whole and oreating, tell as I had the great impairment of my health, and was quite discouraged, for all I had doutered was of no benefit. But thanks to Dr. Carpenter's skill, I now have none of these troubles. I reside in Whitefield. EPHRAIM MARRINER: reside in Whitefield. EPHRAIM MARRINER:

Dr. Carpenter can be consulted at the Mansion
House, Augusta, a short time longer. See advertise
Dr. Carpenter can be consulted at the Mansion
House, Augusta, a short time longer. See advertise
Dr. Carpenter can be consulted at the Mansion

Dr. Carpenter can be

THE FREEDMEN IN GEORGIA. Gen. Howard has restating that in Decatur County the freedmen have gone to work with their former masters, and the latter feel greatly encouraged. In Mitchell County the white people seem to be as poor as the blacks, and the freed-men have nearly all left. In Barker and Dougherty Counties there is a demand for freedmen. Homes and good wages can be obtained for from three hundred to five hundred hands. Planters there are in high spir-its and say that the freedmen really act as though they were agoing to work. In Green and Oglethrope Counties the agent met with much opposition and discouragement at first from both whites and blacks, owing to the obstinacy of the negroes and the careless and despondent disposition of the farmers, but having called metings of freedmen, at which the agents exhorted them to enter into contracts and counselled them to cultivate good feelings, the result has been that nearly all are employed and doing well. Most of the farmers entered on the new year more cheerful and hopeful than they had anticipated.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT. The sailing of a Feniar privateer from New York is reported. It is stated that the steamship Cuba, recently running between Havana and New York had been refited and sold to the Fenians. The circumstances of her departure, gives color to the suposition that she is to be employed for hostile purposes. She sailed on Monday for Baltimore. This is regarded as very singular. Vessels of her tonnage do not usually ply between New York and Baltimore, and when vessels sail they generally adver-tise for freight and passengers. This the Cubu did not do.

The New York Citizen, edited by Miles O'Reilly, asserts that before ten weeks there will be-somewhere on the face of the earth, with a flag, an army, a port of entry and exit, a navy of privateers, and the tacit encouragement both of France and the United States in the prosecution of belligerent acts against Great

The Pauces of Newspapers. Those who grumble at paying four cents for daily and ten cents for weekly papers here would do well to notice what European papers cost. The London Times costs forty-five dollars a year. The Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald and Post charge the same rate. The London Evening Mail is published three times a week at twenty-five dollars a year. The London semiweeklies twelve dollars. The French daily papers, large ones, are about the same price as the first paper. weeklies twelve dollars. The French daily papers, large ones, are about the same price as the Lendon prints. Those about the size of our pennies cost twentp and twenty-five dollars a year. The German papers cost from twenty-two to thirty-six dollars a year.

may have to suffer, for many hours, pain and distress in the stomach, which would be immediately cured if you already had on hand, ready for immediate use. It is immediate in its action, and cures permanently Dyspepsia and all its kindred troubles. Dyspepsia and all its kindred troubles.

Coo's Cough Balsam may also always be relied on in cases of Croup. Whooping Cough, Colds, Coughs, and all throat and all pulmonary complaints.

Gen. Terry has issued a general order prohibiting any civil officer, or any other person from attempting to apply the provisions of the vagrant act recently passed by the Legislature, to any colored person in the Department of Virginia. He says the ultimate result of the statute will be to reduce the freedmen to a condition of servitude worse than that from which they have been emancipated.

The Eastport Sentinel says that Gen. C. H. Smith, now a member of the Senate of Maine, has re-ceived and accepted the appointment of First Lieuten-ant in the regular army, probably in the cavalry, as

Special Artices.

WARREN'S COUGH BALSAM

Has been found by experience to be the BEST REMEDY for the various diseases of the Throat and Laurs, such as DIPTHERIA.

Asthum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Croup,
Influenza, Pleurisy, Pacumonia, or
Influenza, Pleurisy, Pacumonia, or
Influenza, Pleurisy, Pacumonia, or
Influenza, Pacumonia, or
Influenza, Pacumonia, or
Influenza, Pacumonia, Influenza, Inf while thus efficacious it is perfectly safe to administer to persons of all ares.

The Cough Balsam possesses the two-fold advantage of being at once valuable as a curative and invaluable as a preventive of all the diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchia.

The world is challenged to produce a compound of equal efficacy

And safety.

Prepared one sold by AMBROSE WARREN, Botanic Druggist
No. 1 Granite Block, East Market Square, Bangor, Me. 15w50 SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU Cures Kidney Disease.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU Cures Urinary Diseases. SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU Cures Gravel SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Considerable excitement was reported at Barcelona, and crowds were dispersed by the military.

MADRID, Jan. 10—Evening. The latest official dispatches state that the insurgents are discouraged and are still marching toward the mountains of Toledo, remedy, by procuring a bottle of several procuring a bottl

rsued by Generals Seavala and Echague. Concharsued by Generals Seavala and Echague. Concharsued by Generals Seavala and Echague.

TWO DAYS LATER.

The steamship Java from Liverpool 18th, and Queensown 14th, arrived at New York on the 26th, inst.

The political news is unimportant.

The London Times editorially pronounces the African slave trade practically extinct.

The london Times of the steamship Java from Liverpool 18th, and Queensown 18th, arrived at New York on the 26th, inst.

The political news is unimportant.

At Wholesale, in Boston, by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, M. S. BURR & CO., JOHN WILSON Jr. & CO., and by all large dealers. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

Earn slave trade practically extinct.

"USE THE BEST."

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSION HAIR RESTORER Revolutionary club.

Seven men were arrested in Dublin on the 11th. They were engaged in casting bullets at the time.

The London Star believes that Earl Russell has submitted his Reform bill to the cabinet.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Mexican difficulty was before the last ministerial council, and all or nearly all of the ministers were in favor of the speedy recall of the French troops. The emperor, it is said, does not think the moment has arrived to do so safely, at least not until the emperor of Austria shall have completed the necessary foreign contingent to keep his brother on the throne.

Affairs in Spain show no change. Official dispatches represent Gen. Prim as in the mountains or Toledo, maneuvering to reach the Portuguese territories.

J. S. & F. E. JOHNSON, Agents, Augusta, Me. 9teopte.

It will keep the hair from falling out. It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and

R. P. HALL & CO.,

NASHUA, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists.

ities. Those measures having been recalled no PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. further troubles have occurred.

Fig. In view of the approaching season for haying, farmers who intend to purchase a mowing machine, will find the following letter from Major Woodman of interest.

Minot, Me., Nov. 20, 1865.
T. H. Dodge, Esq., Dear Sir:—Having a high, rocky farm, I did not believe that a mower of any kind would work to advantage for me, but for the last three years, I have taken unwearied pains to ascertain

.

Whereas, certain parties have expressed a desire to have a Show and Fair under the auspices of the MAINE STATE AVEAUA-TURAL SOCIETY, during the coming season, and whereas, the Society is not in the enjoyment of an all-grance from the State, the Trustees have agreed to appoint an Exhibition, provided, in their opinion, sufficient inducements or proper guarantees are offered on or before the first day of April next.

SEWARD DILL, President. ces of the MAINE STATE AGRICUL S. L. BOARDMAN, Secretary.
Ressell Eaton, Samuel Wasson, E. R. Fernen, Trustees

Augusta, Jan. 27, 1966. N. B. Communications bers of the NORTH PENOBSCOT AGRICULTURAL

The members of the NORTH PENOBSCOT AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of officers, will be held at the Town Hall in Lincoln, (Coburn's) the second Tuerday in February, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance is requested.

SHEPARD BEAN, Soc'y. Lee, January, 1866. ITCH: ITCH: ITCH:

Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! WHEATON'S OINTMENT WILL CURE THE ITOH IN 49 HOURS. Also cures Salt Rhenm, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruption

soived an official communication from Gen. Tilson, made from the choicest materials, is mild and emolient Assistant Commissioner for the District of Georgia, in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely bene-

So justly colebrated, was introduced to the public several years cias. For the cure of Diptheria, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Coughs, and Colds, Scalels, Burns, etc., it is without an equal. Sold by all the principal druggists.—Daily Plain-

Neglected Coughs and Colds. Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Langs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief. Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. One pair ill outwear three without tips. Sold everywhere. 17w8

The Markets.

| AUG | USTA | PRI | CE CURRE | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------|------------------|------------|-------|
| . 200 - 2 - 10 | | | TUESDAY, Janu | ary 16, 11 | 665. |
| [Corrected wee | kly by J. | McAri | hur, J. Hedge & | Co., C. H. | Mul- |
| iken & Co., and | Cony & F | arrar.] | tall add to | | |
| Flour, | \$10.00 to | 17.00 | Clear Salt Pork, | \$22.00 to | 24.00 |
| Corn Meal, | 1 20 to | 1 25 | Mutton W th. | 9to | |
| Rye Meal. | 1 60 to | 1.75 | Lamb W ib. | 9to | |
| Wheat, | 0-200 | none | | 20 to | |
| Rye, | 1 20 to | 1 33 | Chickens W 1b. | 18 to | |
| Corn, | 1 15 to | 1 20 | Clover Seed, | | none |
| Barley, | 80 to | | Herdsgrass, | | none |
| Beans, | 2 25 to | 2 50 | Red Top, | | none |
| Oats, | 60 to | 65 | Hay W ton, | 10 00 to | 13 00 |
| Potatoes, | 55 to | 60 | Lime, | 1 25 to | 1 40 |
| Dried Apples, | 18 to | 20 | Fleece Wool, | 45 to | 50 |
| Cooking Apples, | 75 to | 1 00 | Pulled Wool, | 55 to | 60 |
| Butter, | 40 to | 45 | Sheep Skins, | 75 te | |
| Cheese, | 14 to | . 17 | | 8 to | |
| Eggs, | to | | Calf Skins, | 17 to | |
| Lard, | 25 to | 27 | Lamb Skins. | 50 to | |
| Boef, | 12 to | 14 | Wood, hard, | 6 00 to | 7 00 |
| Round Hog, | 15 00 to | 16 00 | Wood, soft, | 3 00 to | |
| | | | | | |
| | CATT | LE | MARKETS. | | |

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1865. PRICES.

Extra qual. ..\$13.50@14.00 First qual. ..12.50@13.00 Second do. ..11.50@12.00 Third do. ..10.50@11.00 and dressed. "PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME. By delaying and forgetting to have a supply of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in the house, ready for immediate use, you may have to suffer, for many hours, pain and distress a the stomach, which would be immediately curved is immediately curved in its immediate. The control of the control o

4.00; extra, 50.0027.00.

Hidden Brighton, 91200c; country lots, 81200c. Calv Skins, 25c. Tallow, 8210c w h.

PRUTS—Sheared and Lamba, in lots, \$1.7527.212 each.

Bauves—Wholessie, 124201c; retail 12201cc w fb. Fat hogs lower, 114201c, live weight.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

DROVES OF CATTLE PROM MAINE.

Daniel Wells, 44; Estes & Baker, 10; 1 E Allen, 16; E Boynton 10; Shaw & Hosmer, 18; J E Elwell, 8; J Abbott, 14; Thomas Gage, 11; E Miller, 8; Mr. Pempilly, 8.

REMARKS. The market is fully supplied with cattle, and prices upon all grades have failes off fully Socia per hundred from last week's. Beeres which sold for 14 and 1-2 cts V fo last week were selling at 14 this. There were nearly 200 left over from last week, which with the large supply from the West, makes a larger supply than the market requires. The trade for beef has been dull for the past week, and butchlers are not buying as freely as they do when it is quick at Boston. With the exception of a few lost the cattle are meetly of an ordinary grade. There is but a light supply of working oxen in market. Holders are meisting from \$1,000 to \$25.5 \$\overline{Q}\$ pair, but the demand is not active, and we have not heard of but low sales.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

Daniel Wells, 200. Daniel Wells, 200.

Trade is rather dull, and prices remain about the same as they were last week. We quote sales of 100 at \$4.25 \$7 head, 57 at 7, 55 at 6, 123 at 7, 75 at 6, 200 at 84, 116 at 8, 200 at 84, 73 at 75, 55 at 6, 93 at 73, 92 at 85, 75 at 6, 173 at 85, 95 at 85, \$6 at 85.

PORTLAND MARKET. PORTLAND, Jan. 20, 1886.

APPLES—Green # bbl. \$5 5026 00; Sliced, # b 172018.

BUTTER—Country # B, 3 82040; Choice Table, 402042; Store 2@26. BEANS—Marrow & bush. \$2 50@2 75 ; Pea \$2 50@2 75 ; Blue BEANS—Marrow & bush. \$2 50@2 75; Pea \$2 50@2 75; Blue Ped, \$2 00@2 25.
CH-685E—Vermont & h new, 18@20c; Country 17@18.
FISH—Cod, large shore, & quin. \$7 50@8 00; large Bank & quin. \$6 50@7 00; small Bank, & quin. \$6 50@5 00; Poliock, & quin. \$5 50@9 10; small Bank, & quin. \$6 50@5 00; Poliock, & quin. \$5 50@9 50; Hake \$5 50@4 50; Sonale & box, 55c@ 50c; No. 1 Herring & box, 46@50c; Mackerel, & bbl. — Bay No. 1, \$17 00@18 00; Bay No. 2, \$15 00@16 00; Shore No. 1, \$25 50@35 50; Shore No. 2, \$16 00@17 00; Shore No. 3, medium \$9 00@10 00.
GRAIN—Hys. \$1 25@13 30; Oats 53@63c; Southern yellow corn, \$1 06@10 9; Barley, 85@20c; Shorts per ton, \$30@35c.
HAY——Hest ton, pressed, \$12@15 00; loose \$14@16.
HIDES AND SKINS—Western 18@19; Slaughter Hides, 9 @ 9lc; Calf Skina; 18@20; Sheep Pelts, dry, \$1 00@2 00.
PRODUCE—Potatos & bbl. \$2 37@2 50; Beef & lb., 12@18c; Eggs & dos., 33@35c; Turkeys, 25@30c; Chiokens, 23@25c; Geses, 17@20; Onlone, \$1 00@1 12 & bush.; Lamb, 9@11c.
—Price Current.

BOSTON MARKET Jan. 27. FLOUR—Western Superfine, \$7.25@7.75; Common extras at 18.75@0.00; Medium extras at \$9.75@10.75; and good and hoice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at \$11.00@10.00 \$\psi\$ bbl. Consx—Western mixed, \$962@93; vellow, \$62@97.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 53@62c \$\psi\$ bush; P. E. Island, 57@53c. By==\$1.00@1.02 \(\psi\$ \) bush. Shorts \$30@\$31; Fine Feed \$32@\$5; and Middlings at \$33@10 \(\psi\$ \) ton.

Woot-52@77 c \(\psi\$ \), as to quality; for fleece and pulled.

HAY—Sales from \$20 to \$22.

NEW YORK MARKET......Jan. 29. Flour—State, \$6.75@6.10; round hoop Ohio, \$8.35@10.20; cstern, \$6.75@8.15; Southern, \$8.80@15.00; Canada, \$8.15@ 11.25. WHEAT—Chicago Spring, \$1.53@1.67; Milwaukie Club, \$1.70 @1.68; amber Milwaukie, \$1.75@1.76; amber Michigan, \$1.87@ Cons-Mixed Western, 85@88.

Married.

In Concord, N. H., by Rev. Dr. Bowden, Martin L. Reynolds f Sidney, to Miss Frances Cony of Augusta.
In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 2kth, by Rev. Hiram Hutchins, Thos.
Dickman to H. Maria Adams, both of Brooklyn.
In Farmingdale, 2kth hast., by Rev. G. Balley of Gardiner, Jas.
A. Jankson of Gardiner to Lucy D, daughter of Hon. Robert Thompson of Farmingdale. comb.

In East Pittston, Jan. 14th, George Washington Hunt of East Pittston to Emma M. Peters of Bangor.

In Penebacet, Jan. 14th, Otis R. Marks of Franklin, to Etta Osgood of Penebacet.

In Paris, Jan. 21st, Easeh Whittemore to Nancy J. Cushman.

In Bruns ick, Dec 26th, by Rev. C. M. Herring, Alfred Mitchell, M. D., to Abble E. Svett, both of Brunswick.

In Skowhegan, on the 24th ult., Sumar Judkins to Hannah

Smith

Advertisements.

TULDEN'S SEEDLING TOMATO. THE MOST PERFECT TOMATO GROWN. Is a distinct variety, and highly recommended by the best NOTICE.

addition to subscription, for postage and putting up.

Each package will contain seed enough to raise from 75 to 100

Plants. Fifteen plants, well cultivated, will produce sufficient to house, or any Committee, to sell and convey the lot on which the Face package will contain seed enough to raise from 75 to 100
plants. Fifteen plants, well cultivated, will produce sufficient to
supply any ordinary family.

PACKAGES of the seed will be sent to any address, post paid,
on the receipt of 50 cents.

Sample copies of The Parine Farmer sent free to any who desire them.

WMLTER BOWERS,
JOHN B. FOGG,
WMLTER BOWERS,
JOHN B. FOGG,

sire them.

Thos. Meehan, Philadelphia, says: "Of the Tilden, I have tested them in various ways, satisfying ourselves that they are the best ed them in various ways, satisfying ourselves that they are the best tomato out."

Paschai Morris, of Philadelphia, says: "It consider it a better variety than has yets appeared in this market,"

Hovey & Co., of Boston, says: "It promises in a greater degree more excellence than any other variety we have grown. Carries well and handles well for market."

The American Arriculturist says: "This comparatively new tomato is hald in high estimation by the cultivators about Philadelphia,"

Jonathan Periam, of Chicago, says: "I consider this tomato to be the best I have grown."

N. V. Caleng of the Burel World: "They are the largest and Address EMERY & CO., Chicago, III. Vassalboro', Jan 29, 1806.

LAMB' KNITTING MACHINE,

Union Button-Hole Machine, FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE makes four different stitches, and has the reversible feed. WEED, SHAW & CLARK'S \$20 MACHINES. Machine stitching and Button-holes made to order. Orr & Machonought's Cotton Twist, and all kinds of Thread for Machines. The best kind of Oil. Needles for all kinds of Machines. New Machines schanged for old. Second-hand Machines in good sewing order for sale at a low price.

All Kinds of First-class Machines for sale.

And all kinds of Machine Trimmings.
REPAIRING DONE IN THE MOST SKILFUL MANNER. ng All orders promptly attended to, No. 27 1-2 Middle Street, (Up Stairs,) Port-land, Me. 3m8*

A GENTS WANTED. FOR HORACE GREFLEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR-"The American Conflict." More than 100,000 Copies Sold.

The high character of this work has gained for it a reputation, even among the author's political opponents, accorded to no other history of the war. As a complete, lucid, impartial and accurate record of events, marked throughout by great care, discrimination and pains-taking effort—luimitable alike in conception of plan and eventual marked of detail—the age of visit. cellence of detail—it has no rival.

The great superiority of GREELEY'S HISTORY over all others is most emphalically attested by public men and the press of all parties; while, among its purchasers, it is every where conceded to be the most antifactory work ever sold by agents. This estimate is rendered still more significant by the fact that the thousands of purchasers of the numerous inferior books, so loudly heralded as "standard" bistories of the war have already laid them aside and subscribed for this work. Energetic, efficient canvassers are wanted, either on commission or salary, as they may prefer. The success of our Agents may be

vassers, no one has left our employ to engage in the sale of any

O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers,

Celebrated Balsam of Tolu Candy,

Has been found a most effectual remedy for the alleviation and cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma. Bronchical Affections, Spiting of Blood, and other diseases of the Chest and Lanne.

Southmayd's Molasses Candy, Everton & Vanilla Taffies, Chocolate Caramel, &c.

MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

WM. B. SNELL, A. M., Principal.
E. G. SMITH, Assistant.
MRS. C. E. PHILLIPS, Teacher of Penmanship
MISS NELLIE A. BROWN, Teacher of Music. The course of instruction will be thorough. Illustrations and ex-seriments will be constantly given in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and no pains will be spared to meet the wants of students, who may resort here for an education.

Board may be had in families on reasonable terms. Rooms may be obtained by such as prefer to board themselves.

No student received for less than balf a term.

TUTHOS—In the common English studies, \$3.50; Higher English, \$4.00; Languages, \$4.50. Monmouth, Jan. 22, 1866.

C. T. EOX, Secretary.

A variety of second-hand Furniture, including one Brocate arior Suit, Black Walnut Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Paint-hamber Suites, Cedar Wardrobes, one nice Oval Mirror (Fren late) Drapery Curtaies, &c., &c.

Augusta, Jan. 30, 1865.

**W. J. KILBURN, 16 State Street.

1862**

all parts of the State of Maine, to sell a NEW BOOK et "EYE WITNESS," And a new ENGRAVING, a perfect beauty, called "VOLUNTEER'S RETURN."

SPECIMEN TICKET. [LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.] THE BEST GIFT ENTERPRISE

EVER IN MAINE. 2,621 PRESENTS, Warrantee Deeds will be given of the Real Estate. Tickets \$1.00. PACKAGES, CONTAINING 11, \$10.00.

PACKAGES, CONTAINING 11, \$10.00.

1 Thoroughly finished two story House, 22 by 30, feet, L 17 by 45 feet, with stable adjoining 25 by 28 feet, cellar under the whole, and tot containing 48 square rods; situated on Mechanic Street, Skowbegan Village, Ms. (See photograph.)

1 Farm, containing 150 acres of kand, with good Heuse and Barn, 65 acres of Wood and Timber land, 60 of Pasture, and 35 of Tillage land, nearly fenced by ponds; situated one mile from Liberty village, 16 miles from Befinst and weenty-four from Augusts,

1 Photograph Saloon and Carriage, 19 by 30 feet, in good repair, situated on Water St., Augusta, Me., 1 Lot of Tillage Land, free from Stowbegan,

1 House Lot, containing about 32 square rods, pleasantly situated on Mechanic Street, Skowbegan,

1 spleadid Black Walnut Chamber Set—the Bureau, Bink, and Center Table each have marble tops,

1 Spleadid Chamber Set,

Sink, and Center Table each have marble tops,
2 phendid Chamber Set,
2 spiendid Chamber Set,
2 phendid Gold Watches, \$150 each, (2 prises),
0 Turkey Morocco paneled covers, ivory knobs,
double clasps, 50-picture Photograph Albums, \$6
each,
1 Chestnut Extension Dining Table,
2 phendid rep. Hair Cushion Spring Lounge,
1 Black Walnut Haircloth Sofa,
1 Machaut Haircloth Sofa,
2 Marble Top Centre Table,
3 Marble Top Centre Table,
4 Marble Top Centre Table,
4 Marble Top Centre Table,
5 Marble Top Centre Table,
6 Marble Top Centre Table,
7 Marble Top Centre Table,
7 Marble Top Centre Table,
8 Marble Top Centre Tabl Parlor Cast Iron Stove, Coal Stove, Hat Tree and Umbrella Stand,

300 50-picture Albums, \$5 each,
1 C I tube, of Voighlander & Bon's manufacture,
1 I Robevis Camera, Box and Shield,

2 Wire Spring Betts, 18th, 5 00
1 Sink, 8 3 00
1 Black Walnut Chair, 5 00
200 Pearl Handled Silver Plated Butter Knives, \$2.50
cach, 400 Double Union Gilt Picture Frames, \$1.50 each, 600 00
600 Turkey Morocco 20-picture Pocket Albums, \$1 each, 600 00

Tickets 14,887 In Augusta, Dec. 13th, 1365, Mary, wife of L. B. Fowler, Esq., aged 31 years; Jan. 27, 1866, Rhods, wife of Stephen Branch, aged 63 years.

In Augusta, Dec. 13th, Harriet L., wife of Jabez H. Merrill, 2d, aged 32 years.

In Augusta, Dan. 25th, Harriet L., wife of Jabez H. Merrill, 2d, aged 32 years.

In Harpswell, Jan. 15th, Susannah Dunning, aged 62 years; 15th, George W. Coffin, aged 13 years.

In Sidney, Jan. 15th, Mrs. Hullah Allen, M. D., aged 49 years. In Gardiner, Jan. 15th, Heart Augustau, son of Caivin Osgood of Garlund, aged 22 years.

In Bidney, Jan. 15th, Harriet E., wife of Capt. Smith Watson, aged 44 years.

In Bensell and St., Heart St., Wife of Capt. Smith Watson, aged 44 years.

The Bensell and St., Harriet E., wife of Capt. Smith Watson, aged 44 years.

All are invited to be present. The targest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the both capt. The largest prizes will be put in the like the like

Tickets sent to any address on receipt of the money. "Nothing Venture, Nothing Have." 3w3 J. K. BROWN, Gon'l Ticket Agent, Augusta.

The publishers of the Pratate Parsen have purchased from Mr. Tilden, the originator, the entire lot of this seed at a very high price to distribute to the subscribers to The Pratate Farmer. The distribution will be as follows:

One package to every present subscriber who has renewed or does renew for 1863, and sends five cents to pay for postage and putting up.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Methodist meeting house in Mommouth, in the Country of Kennebec, State of Maine, in confirmity to the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved March 13, 1869, authorizing the Trustees of the Methodist meeting house in said meeting house in said Mommouth for certain purposes mentioned in said act, hereby give notice that a meeting of said powholders of the meeting house in said Mommouth for certain purposes mentioned in said act, hereby give notice that a meeting of said powholders of the meeting house in said Mommouth, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of February next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business:

WM. K. DUDLEY. Monmouth, Jan. 25, 1866.

DOND & SMITH,

No. 8 Bridge's Block, Water Mt., Augusta, HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, GLASS, CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, OIL CLOTT CARPETINGS, BUILDING MATERIALS, LEATH-ER BELTING, WEYMOUTH NAILS, 4c. Which will be sold at the lowest Boston prices. Also Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES. J. M. POND. 1y8 W. F. SMITH.

CAYUGA CHIEF MOWER.

Respectfully yours, Richmond, Jan. 20, '866. VEW DRUG STORE:

Having completed our New Drug Store Opposite foot of Oak Street, And just received a new and well-selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, All of the popular PATENT MEDICINES of the day; also HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

We respectfully announce to the citizens of Augusta and vicinity that we are now prepared to wait on those who may favor us with Soliciting the patronage of the public, by strict attention sinces we hope to merit the same.

J. S. & F. E. JOHNSON. Augusta, Dec. 13, 1865.

Pursuant to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec, I shall seil at public sale, on the premises, on the nineteenth day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, belonging to the minor heirs of Mary LeBallister, late of Windsor, in said County of Kennebec, deceased, viz:—all the right, title and interest which the beforeasment Mary LeBallister had, at the time of her decease, in and to a certain lot of land lying in said town of Windsor, containing about sixty-three acres, and to the buildings thereon; being the lot upon which the aforesaid Mary LeBallister resided at the time of her decease.

JEREMIAH WHEELER, Guardian. Augusta, Jan. 18, 1806.

Bronchical Affections, Spiting of Blood, and other diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

Testimonials from Physicians of the first respectability, and thousands of others who have been benefited by the use of this Candy, give it he preference over all other preparations of the kind ever offered to the public. Public Speakers and Singers will find this invaluable to relieve hoarseness and tickling of the throat. For sale by all Dealers, and Wholesale and Retail by

J. K. SOUTHMAYD,

Corner Tremont and Bromfield Sts., Boston.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Confectionery, Fruit, Preserves, Jeilles, &c.

Manufacturer of the celebrated

Southmayd's Molasses Candy,

NOTICE. The Committee of Investigation into alleged Frauds in Enlistments, Will meet in the SENATE CHAMBER on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, at 7 o'clock.

All persons having knowledge of any facts connected with the subject matter of the loquiry, are hereby requested to communicate the same to the chairman, or to appear before the Committee.

GEO. WOODDMAN,

GEO. F. SHEPLEY,

Chairman.

No. 8 Market Square, GROCERIES, Also, Liverpool Salt, Stone-Ware, Earthen Ware, Graham Flour. JOHN WHEELER. Augusta, Jan. 15, 1866.

W. TOWARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Augusta, Maine.
RESIDENCE ON GREEN STREET DENTISTRY.

WM. McDAVID, Jr., Dentist, Darby Block, Water st., Augus Artificial Teeth inserted in a neal and substantial manner either Gold, Silver, Platina or Vulcanized Rubber. Toeth extra ed absolutely without pain. A GENTS WANTED EMMILY MEDICINES.

A list of Banks in the New England States and New Jersey, which have surrendered their Charters, giving the date of surrender, expiration of time of liability to redeem, &c. Price 35 cents. For saic by EDWARD FENNO.

Lard Oil, Sporm Oil, Ligraine, Union and Kerosone Oils, 6 CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, 7 Druggists, Augusta.

UNION MOWING MACHINE. DR. CARPENTER,

A Subaras.

8. S. Baooks, Ksq.,—Deer Sir: The Union Mower that I purchased of you last July, proved itself a first class mechins. We man out with it about eighty tons of hay, and it did not get out of order nor cost a cent for repairs the whole season, and when taken out of the field, was in as good condition as on the first day it was used. It is of easy draft, and I know of none better in use, and if I had occasion to nucleus another, should select the Union.

used. It is of easy draft, and I know of none better in use, and if I had occasion to purchase another, should select the Union.

Respectfully yours,

At the Pair of the N. E. Agricultural Society, held in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1864, the premium of \$25 which was offered by the Society for the best Mowing Machine, was awanson to ruse Union Mowas, although it was brought into competition with nearly all the leading machines in the country. With such a recommendation, it needs no argument to convince the farmer that this is the machine for him to purchase.

For prices, terms, &c., address the undersigned, or the following named Agents, appointed for certain specified sections of the State of Maine.

T. G. RICH.

East Hampden,

te of Maine.
T. G. RICH,
J. P. WISE,
B. C. BRYANT,
ROBERT CROSBY,
S. B. BROOKS,
A. S. PERKINS & CO.,
A. F. HOLT,
W. H. LONGLEY,
W. H. LONGLEY,
WILLIAM TIBBETTS,
C. W. WEBBER. C. W. WEBBER,
O. B. CHURCHILL,
E. R. McINTIRE,
A. P. HEYWOOD,
EBEN LUTTLEFIELD, THOMAS H. DODGE, Proprietor, Worcester, Mass ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1866,

We shall commence selling our OVERCOATS,

> LADIES' CLOAKS, THIBETS.

> > WINTER DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, &c., At Reduced Prices,

M. M. RAWSON & CO.

We will sell our WINTER DRESS GOODS

MARKED DOWN."

AT COST! THIBETS,

MOHAIRS, &c. CLOARS AND SHAWLS

ALPACCAS.

AT REDUCED PRICES! Worsted Goods at Cost! WHEELER & HOBSON.

CAMP FIRE & COTTON FIELD. By Thomas W. Knox, (Special Correspondent of the New York Herald.) (Special Correspondent of the New York Herald.)

The most thrillingly interesting and exciting book of Army Experience over published, abounding in personal attenture, doeds of noble daring, anecdotes, touching iscidents, ingentions stratagems, life in camp bivouse, &c., more absorbing in interest, and replete with useful information than any work every set published.

To prospective settlers upon the rich and fertile lands of the South, now open to Northern Enterprise, it is especially lavaluable, giving full, reliable and practical information relative to plantation management and cotton culture, indispensable to the success of the Northern emigrant. Address

ess of the Northern emigrant. Address
4w6 PITMAN & CO., 21 School st., Boston, Mass. THE CUMBERLAND BONE CO.,

Genuine Superphosphate of Lime r their own use, and will se'l their surplus to other farmers wh ant a good article at a fair price.
Send for a circular to I. W. JONES, 20 Union St.,
or KENDALL & WHITNEY, At their agricultural Warehouse, Portland, Me. Portland, Jan. 8, 1866.

G. H. MORRILL, M. D., Homoopathic Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

GROCERIES AT LOW PRICES. B. F. MORSE & CO.,

Water Street, directly opposite A good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, and CASH ONLY. T All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE

BUY YOUR BOOKS AND STATIONERY J. T. PATTERSON,

AUGUSTA, MAINE. TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. Bridge's Block, Water Street, OVER WHEELER & HOBSON'S, Where he is prepared to manufacture every des GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS CLOTHING to order, in the most fashlonable style and in the most thorough

NEW GOODS. The subscribers announce to their former customers and to the ublic generally, that they are now opening at their large and choice stock of FAMILY GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Goods delivered in all parts of the city. Sm5 LCNGFELLOW & SANBORN Block, up stairs, by C. B. & H. U. WELLE
All persons having demands against the late firm are request
to hand them in for payment; and all indebted to said firm a
requested to make payment to C. R. WELLS, at the old stand.
Augusta, Jan. 1, 1866. NASON, HAMLEN & CO.,

FIRST WOODEN STORE NORTH OF KENNEBEC BRIDGE, DRY GOODS, &c., to all who may call.

Medical Department. The 46th Annual Course of Lectures in the Medical School aine will commence Feb. 23d, and continue 16 weeks. C. F. BRACKETT, M. D., Sec'y.
Brunswick, Ma., Jan. 1888. W. L. THOMPSON, M. D., Successor to Ds. D. WHITTING Office and Residence State Street, CORNER OF GREEN.

Mce Hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M.

POWDOIN COLLEGE.

PAUL MERRILL, M. D., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

OCCULIST AND AURIST. rotes his whole attention to the Scientific Treatment and cure of BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRY,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Nasal Polypus,
Scrothia, Sore Eyes, Films, Opacities, and all diseases
incident to the Kye and Ear. Dr. C. will supply
Modicines that will cure that loathsome disease,
CATARIKH, that can be applied at
home, and will not interfere
with the patients's daily
practice.

Particular attention paid to Discharges of the Ear in Children,
which result in PERMANENT DEAFNESS. sultation and Examination at Office, FREE, tters not from Patients under Treatment must o

DR. CARPENTER has returned to Augusta, and can be consisted at the until further notice in this paper; but those desirous of consulting him should do so at once, as his stay will be limited.

Hundred of Certifiates from patients in this State can be seen at the Doctor's office. Office Hours-9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK,
On the first day of November, A. D., 1805, made to the state of
Maine, pursuant to the Statute of that State. Name and Location.

Capital. The Capital of said Company actually paid up in Assets. Cash on hand and in Bank,
Loans on bonds and morgages, (being
first lies on record on unincumbered real estate in New York and
Brooklyn. \$3,307 76 Brooklyn, cans on stocks and bonds payable on demand, United States stocks and Treasury notes, market value, Real Estate, (unincumbered) Cash in hands of Agents and in course 35,000 00 of transmission, State stocks owned by the Company, market value, Amount of all other investments,

Amount of losses claimed and unpaid, \$27,941 15 Amount of all other claims against the Company, 465 00 Amount at risk, \$25,000,000 The greatest amount insured on any one risk is \$30,000, bu will not as a general rule exceed \$20,000. The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c.

An attested copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation has already been filled.

Liabilities.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

City and County of New York.

J. MILTON SMITH, President, and VINCENT TILYON, Secretary of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.

Subscribed and sworn before ms, this 29th day of December
J. W. WILDEY,
Commissioner for Maine in New York.
T. T. SNOW, Ayent, at Augusta, Ms. NIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

Waterville Mutual Fire Insurance Co., December 20th, 1865. The Board of Directors, in compliance with the provisions of the statute of the State, herewith present to the Stockholders their eighth annual report:

The total amount of losses from Dec. 20, 1864, to Dec. 20, 1865, has been only \$1,435 00, all of which are paid. No. of Policies issued during the year, Amount insured on said Policies,

Expenditures. ing, sting losses and visiting agents, \$3,906 34 Total expenses.

Liabilities of Company. \$1,680 81 Balance against the Company,

E. F. WEBB, Sec'y. By order of Directors, Waterville, Dac. 20, 1865. SWEET BREATH FOR ALL. BALM OF MYRRH, Is a sure remedy fer the cure of bad breath, no matter from wh source the disease may arise. What young lady or gent will u make an effort to remove this disagreeable evil when it can done for ONE DOLLAR, sout to your address post-paid, by ma

TEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION. REED CUTLER & CO., Boston, Proprietors.

LARGE BOTTLES, \$1.00.

SMALL, 50 Co.

Pure Cod Liver Oll Bottled expressly for Medicinal use by REED, CUTLER & CO. who have facilities for obtaining Oil of the most reliable quality Large Bottles \$1.00.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS! THE SAPONARIA MAGIC EXCITANT!

ONE PACKAGE of the above article is warranted to produce the ealthlest, softest, and most luxuriant Whiskers and Moustaches, rithout injury to the skin.

Sent post paid, and closely scaled, with full directions, on respit of \$1. Circulars sent free to any address.

Direct to . YOUNG & OO., Manufacturing Chemists.

Drawer No. 11, Troy, N. Y. MALSE WHISKER AND MOUSTACHE. A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF PALSE MOUSTACHES AND WHISKERS, of French manufacture, so perfect they cannot be detected from the genuine, will be sent post-paid by mail to any address. Great attention is paid in the manufacture of these articles by one of the best artists in Paris, M. L. Fouchs, who is the best manufacture in Europe. Moustaches, \$1.00; Side Whiskers; \$3.00; Full Beard, \$5.00. Address
M. CONNERS, P. O. Drawer 16, ALBANY, N. Y.

MOSES W. FARR, Fire, Life & Accident Insurance Agency, Office with F. HATHAWAY, Augusta, every P. M. Hallowell, Dec. 12, 1865.

PONGES. Carriage, Bathing, and fine, at PARMRIDGE'S Drug Store. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Doors South of Market Square Augusta, Maine.

Nov. 23, 1865. COD LIVER OIL, Fresh and pure at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store,
No. 7 Bridge's Block, Augusta THE SIMOME HAIR CURLER.

The Article is Warranted.

Price \$1. Circulars sent free.
Address YOUNG & Co., Chemists, Troy, N. Y.
Drawer No. 11. ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Army and Navy Claim Agent OFFICE WITH HON. S. TITCOMB, AUGUSTA, MR. OFFICE HOURS,

10 to 12 A. M. JAS. B. BELL, M. D. IBBEY & SNOW. COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office in Court House Library.

Made by selling the GRANITE STATE SEWING MACHINE.

Acknowledged to be the best cheap machine in the market. For particulars address S. C. FURSATTH, Manchester, N. H. 26 TRUSSES. The best assortment of Trusses at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Stere. Special attention given to adjusting and securing a good fit.

I wish to buy a good SECOND-HAND SHINGLE MACHINE fr cash. Address, with full description, F. L. CARNEY, Sheepecot Bridge, Me

CHINGLE MACHINE WANTED.

NEW ENGLAND Screw Steamship Co. SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Seamships, Chemapeake, Captain W. W. Sheewood, and "Franconis," Oaptain H. Eszewood, will, until further action, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market street, New York, avery WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine seconsmodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, sake and constructed route for travellers between New York and Mains. Passacs with Sate Room, 36.00. Cabin passage, \$5.00. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Auguss, Kastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to

EMERY & FOLK, Erown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York, Portland, Dec. 21, 1865.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R. Winter Arrangement, 1865-66. COMMENCING DECEMBER 11, 1868. Passenger train leaves Augusta for Portland and Reston, at 10.35
A. M., and for Waterville, Bangor, and Skowhegan at 4.30 P. M.
Freight trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston, 5.15 A. M.,
for Waterville and Skowhegan, 1.30 P. M. Trains leaves Portland
at 1.00 P. M. for all stations on this line, and for the Androscogrin
R. R. Portland for Bath 5.15 P. M., (mixet train.) Through
freight leaves Portland for Skowhegan, 7.00 A. M., and Skowhegan for Portland, 4.30 A. M.
W. HATCH, Train Manager.

WILBUR & BRYANT, Produce Commission Merchants. No. 16 Clinton Street, BOSTON. FRESH MEATS, POULTRY, GAME,

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE NATRAE ROBBIES, Prest. Fancull Hall Market Bank.
Dyen & Frasht, 2 and 4, Fancull Hall Market.
References.
L. Maymand, Proprietor New England House.
FULLER & SAWFELLE, Augusta, Maine.
W. G. SMITH, Bangor, Maine.
O. H. JUDKINS, Palmyra, Maine.

All consignments trusted to our care sold at the highest marks rice. Returns promptly made.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his farms for sale in SIDNEY, one of sixty acres, and another of ninety
acres, with good buildings and in excellent repair; forty-nine acres
of wood and pasturage; cuts about forty tous of hay of good
quality; a plenty of good soft water on both farms. They lay
about four and one-half miles from West Waterville, about two
and a half miles from North Belgrade depot. The subscriber offers his atock, farming tools, and hay, if any one wishes to buy
them with the farms. If any one wishes to purchase, please cals
and see the subscriber on the premises, and they will get a great
bargain.

ALPHONSO S. DAVENPORT,
North Sidney, Me.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Lhe homestead of the late Doctor Ira Thing, in Mount Vernon Village, Maine, consisting of eight or ton acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, a large two storied house and store, large stable, and outbuildings, is no offered for sale. This is a fine opening for a Physician, o any one that may wish to go into the Drug and Medicine business, as no one has come into the village to take the place and practice of Doctor T. It is also a good location for trade, or public house keeping.

HUSE FOR SALE IN AUGUSTA.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN AUGUSTA.

The subscriber offers for sale his dwelling house, situated on Grove Street, in Augusta. Sald house is situated on Grove Street, in Augusta. Sald house is of two stories, modern construction, and in theorough repair, containing ten rooms, with gas, furnace, &c., and convenient outbuil dings and stable. The location is one of the most eligible and desirable in the city. The lot contains half an acre of land, wit he good garden and fruit trees in bearing. The property will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. H. CLAPP, or to the subscriber.

CHAS. SAWYER,

Augusta, Doc. 23, 1365.

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tavern Stand, situated in the flourishing village of North Vassalborough. For any one who wishes to go into the business, and to make mouse in it and to make it fast, the opportunity is here of fered him. The buildings are well furnished and in good repair, commodious, and every way autied to the wants of the public. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

PRINCE HOPKINS.
North Vassalboro', Jan. 18, 1860. the subscriber. North Vassalboro', Jan. 18, 1866. A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE. Situated in EAST WINTHROP. For further par-

ticulars, inquire of David Cargina, Esq., or ISAAC A. CARR, on the premises East Winthrop, Oct. 24, 1865. PURE BLOOD DEVONS FOR SALE BY JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

South Windham. \$1,901 25

STOCK FOR SALE.

Fiftceen pairs good matched Oxen and Steers, from six feel to seven feet four inches. Thirty good cows and forty 2 and 1 year olds past. Heifers and Steers, five 2 years old past; Half blood Jersey heifers, all coming 3 soon; one three-quarters blood Jersey buil, 2 years old next May. Stotson, January 16, 1866.

Five hundred good sheep for sale in lots to suit pur chasers, by M. E. RICE. HONEY: HONEY!

culars. Address with stamp Readfield Corner, Mc. PORTO RICO and MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, Sagar House Syrup, &c. Best Sugars, Teas, Coffees and Spices, and all the extra brands of Flour, fresh ground Meal, &c., by JOHN MCARTHUE, No. 1 Journal Block. Augusta, Oct. 23, 1865.

Probate Notices.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

the iterest of sain tracts in some construction of the constructio Attest: J. Burton, Register. ENNEBEC COUNTY......In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1866.
ALMEDA GREEN, Guardian of Ida E. Green and William O. Green, of Augusta, in sald County, minors, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said Wards, the proceed to be placed on interest, vis: All the interest of said Wards in all or any part of the real estate of William O. Green, late of Augusta, deceased: gusta, decoased:

Orderson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prize to the fearth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said pesition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

8*

KENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court at

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February peat, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate these to be holden at Augusta, and tend at a Court of Probate same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Berron, Register.

Exektle Horoca, account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February maxi, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and how cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge,
Attest: J. BURTON, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM B. SANFORD, late of Manchester, in the County of Kennobec, decased, testate, and has understaken that treat by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the sense of said deceased, as therefore, having demands against the sense of said deceased, as desired to exhibit the same for sottlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to January 22, 1868.

NARY A. SANFORD. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of BETERY S. WHITEHOUSE, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebed, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bund as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to January 22, 1868.

- Sty lotters 'mid the wintergreen,
 Hiding beneath caprictous snows,
 That for the hedge-row's runset screen
 Melt the south wind as it blows;
 Thy mantle is a rusting leaf,
 Oray mouses make thy frugal bed,
 And sees grass hides thee, little thief,
 Under its scanty coverlid.
- When didst thon blossom, pretty one?

 Beneath December's emerald ice
 Thy bads were small, thy leaves were dun,
 The sunlight looked not in thise eyes.
- Alack! what heart hadst thou to smile When the great hemlocks shiver so, And oaks and maples frown the while, And scowling beaches to and fro, Whipped their long arms to keep them lith, And bring the thin blood to their brows f
- For April breaks them every year,
 Froming upon thee, puny thing,
 And scarcely stops to kiss a tear,
 If to thine eye a tear should spring;
 He trifles with thy roay lips,
 With ley breath he chills thy breast,
 And freezes to the very tips
 The leaves that nestle thee to rest.
- Why should I blame thee? I have seen
- So many maidens do the same,
 Loitering amid the wintergreen
 To hear some April breathe their name:
 So have I seen their pink grow pale,
 And pale grow fading into white;
 So shivered as I heard the gale
 And felt the shade of coming night.

Our Story-Teller.

THE HOUSE WITH TWO FRONT DOORS.

BY ALICE CARY Twenty-five years ago there stood a straggling village on the banks of the Ohio, an old house, with two doors, and a good many irregular windows in the front. Two clumsy chimneys of stone showed squattily above the steep red gables—the one for architectural effect, simply, the other the extension of a veritable flue, and from this last, a cloud of black smoke worked itself out and after. I little vain effort to be on

plays such terrible havoc. But notwithstanding the facts recorded, the town was not without pretensions which no transient abider therein could gainsay,

The clergyman's house with its close-shut windows. carved portico and gray garden wall, set round with austere and anti-mundane box—its gravelled walk, along which tall sunflowers baked their great cakes austere and anti-mundane box—its gravelled walk, along which tall sunflowers baked their great cakes brown, together with the red brick meeting-house, with its door yard of burial-ground where a thousand low head-stones shrugged their shoulders beneath the two or three grand monuments, were perhaps, the distinguishing ornaments of the place—the centers about which clustered the more exclusive piety—the evanwhich clustered the more exclusive piety—the evandismantled canal boat, set upon dry land, was also an object, not only of general interest, but one which
hindled local admiration almost to enthusiasm. Real

object, not only of general interest, but one which doors. estate in this vicinty was estimated to have doubled its value in consequence of this "improvement," and two or three owners of lots thereabouts retired from business, and were thereafter clothed and fed, simply by virtue of the market-house. No one will be dised to doubt this statement who has observed what a number of idlers a single grocery store or turnpike-gate will maintain. I once knew two able-bodied men to support themselves and their families on the merrits of a cross-road-but this perhaps, was an extreme Then there was the squire's office, a diminutive lear

to of the corner dry goods store, in the official glory of which all ordinary considerations of right and morality sunk completly out of sight. The squire wore a weed on his white hat in memory of the lamented Mrs. Bigsham, and this drew after him more than a third Bigsham, and this drew after him more than a third part of the feminine sympathy of the town, and was perhaps the basis of his popularity,—every unmarried woman felt as if that black band was an electric link between herself and the great squire, which might at any time be converted to a bond of perpetual union.

"The office," as it was called, was the habitual resort of the big academy boys—decayed pilots of river-boats, doctors' students, who jested about "subjects" boats, doctors' students, who jested about "subjects" and drew teeth for half-price, and as may be inferred, the convecations of these learned disputants were not a little promotive of exclusive feeling in the neighborhood. True, the legal prestige was somewhat marred by the fact that a poor shoe-maker plied his trade in the rear of the magisterial office, but aristocracy did all it could in self-defence by suspending a curtain formed of musquito net, between the kit of the obnoxious workman and the arm-chair and mottled spitters. of the squire. Inadequate as the screen would seem, it required not even that to separate the shoe-maker, who was lame and melancholy, from the rude and boisterous frequenters of the official department, so that a more impenetrable stuff was not in the least necessary. He had been in the village a year, or more, and nobody knew anything about him except that he was a faithful and honest worker, and put himself in was a faithful and honest worker, and put himself ir was a faithful and honest worker, and put himself in nobody's way, for he moved about quietly as a ghost, and with as little interest in the earth, apparently. He was known to the old woman with whom he boarded, as Peter Gilbraith, and to other town's people, who knew him, at all, as "Shoe Pete"—but whether called here him, at all, as "Shoe Pete"—but whether called here him to indication. by one name or another elicted from him no indication of pleasure or displeasure. Nature had gifted him with area of wonderful her. of pleasure or displeasure. Nature had gived nim with eyes of wonderful beauty—hair that curled itself all the more gracefully for his careless management, and a smile of that strangely fascinating sort, that seems made up of mingled scorn and sweetness; but accident had dishonored his fair proportions by cur-tailing one leg of its rightful dimensions, which obliged him to walk with a stick, and gave to his shoulders a

made him shrink from the little observation he excited, or whether misanthropy were a part of his nature, abody knew, and very soon nobody cared—for in what way could "Shoe Pete," they argued, enhance the value of town-lots, or contribute to social pleasure! And true it is that his great sad eyes seemed to rebuke the spirit of mirth, and his smile made the beholder of it feel as if he was more than half despised. His dress was careless (with the exception of the high-heeled shoe, which was neat in the extreme) not slovenly, however, and it bore always evidence of refinement, as did also his pale face. In spite of neglected

From sunrise till sunset his hammer was never still. and sometimes late into the night, even, its whack, whack, sounded upon the soft leather, so that it is not strunge that reports gradually went into circulation, that Shoe Pete was "laying up money; nor that overtures towards his acquaintance began to be warmly pressed. He remained inaccessible, however, and was observed to walk with less stoop, and to show a bright observed to walk with less stoop, and to show a bright indignant spot on either cheek, after some customer had been unusually condescending with him But whether the season was a busy one or not, the young shoemaker was nover idle—his candle made the

window above his work-bench shine till midnight, and his leather aporn was in requisition late and early. There was always a book or newspaper under his pillow, in the morning, his landlady report-ed, and this fact was accepted by her as presumptive evidence, that Peter Gilbraith was a great scholar, and window for some minutes, and said at length with a changed coperation of the specific periodic periodi

ere miss what was smuggled into the two door house t'other night?"

"A few particulars have transpired," replied the student whom they called Doc, and sliding his legs apart, he thrust his hands deep in his pockets and waited to be questioned further.

"What miss?" "Which two-door house?" "You one with so many winders?" were a few of the twenty questions asked in a minute.

"He means the house with the two front doors into it, and the two stone chimbleys onto it—well one of them chimbleys is false, and maybe there's somethen else 'ats falser an what the chimbley is, about that ere house—my daughter posted me up as we went to meetin last night."

Having thus brought himself to a level in point of

and the two stone chimbleys onto it—well one of the same considerable with a state of the common and the control of the common and the control of the control of the common and the control of the contro

up to his eyes—thought he had more pluck."

And one of the most disreputable of the fellows seized his hat, and voluncered to accompany the frightened girl, asseverating that he himself was the "It is the foot that makes the shoe look so well,"

extended to him, and by degrees he became known as little Gilbraith, and to be called Snoe Pete, only behind his back.

One evening when an importunate creditor presented himself to the squire, he suddenly turned round with the inquiry, "Mr. Gilbraith, could you make it convenient to lend me five dollars for a day or wto?" "Certainly, sir, with the greatest pleasure," replied the shoemaker, with a heartiness that he had never before been known to use, and opening a well-filled purse he presented the note.

As the squire went forward to receive it, the monoquito-net curtain intercepted his way, and with one dash of his great hand he swept it to the ground, with the outraged exclamation:—"What, dingnation fool ever put this thing up here, anyhow?"

As may be supposed, it was never hung up again, and thus the line of demarcation between the "office" and the "shop," became somewhat wavering.

The yellow leaves were coming down in the fall rain, when the shoemaker invested his first earnings in the lot adjoining the market-house, in consequence of which the squire acknowledged his humanity, and when the Christmas snow hung its white garlands on the box along the clergyman's grounds, heaped higher the house with the two front doors, a bright into the darkest corner of the room, the box along the clergyman's grounds, heaped higher the house with the two front doors, a bright into the darkest corner of the room, "What did you do that for?" had saked the shoemaker two git boots, was nailed on the office doer in office doer in clear the pound in the graveyard, and lay all unbroken before the house with two doors. There was a great deal of house with two doors. There was a great deal of his prentice one erening, as the last smilght, and he had just lifted work to be finished that night, and he had just lifted to his apprentice one erening, as the last smilght, and he had just lifted work to be finished that night, and he had just lifted to his parentice one erening, as a great deal of the work to be finished that his face

wouldn't a believed any feller, if he'd a tole me that, exceptin' you, yourself." He haid special stress on the jow, as if he held the young man's veracity in high casteem.

The shemaker smiled again at the implied compliment, but made no other acknowledgment.

The Squire was not to be thwarted, however—the news had come to his ears that morning, that Shemew had come to his ears that morning, the Market-house, and point a hundred deliever down, for the same! so he gathered up his feet and said—"Look-a-here now, did you ever see any man make a boot to fit a feller's foot like that?"

Gilbraith elutehed his hammer, or it must have fallen again—the Squire had, of a verity, indicated that sheemakers were men, and at the same time had designated himself as a fellow! He was to prout to disparage another man's work, and said something to the effect that the boots seemed to have done good service.

"Well, sir, I'll tell you, sir," continued the Squire, bringing his courtesy to a climar, "I' want you for to make me a pair of tip-top story books, and you may jest put your own price onto 'em, too." The shoe maker said his time was fully engaged for a month or more, but that he would attend the order at his earliest convenience, and limping forward he took the quisite measure with the air of conferring, rather than of receiving a favor.

The customary loungers dropped in one after another, and each, after a little subdued talk with the Squire—the upshot of which was, it is reasonable to infer, the prosperous fortunes of the shoemaker—day his measures for shoes taken.

The whisperd and laughed with one another, not infer, the prosperous fortunes of the shoemaker—day his measures for shoes taken.

The customary loungers dropped in one after another, and cold, and on the entrance of the doctor's student, who was unusually inflated with great news—the musquito-net resumed its ancient effectiveness, and cold, and on the entrance of the doctor's student, who was unusually inflated with great news—the musquito-net resumed its anc

All at once the shoemaker dashed aside the frail one of the shoemaker dashed aside the frail one of the shoemaker dashed aside the frail or one that makes are shoemaker or you ?''

of an alloy towards the old house with the two front doors.

Presently through the windows of an upper room, the curtains of which were carefully drawn, the lights were seen to shine, and shadows to pass, as if there was hurrying to and fro within, but the most watch follogosis pound discern nothing more. Rumor had not exaggerated the truth—that night when the storm was loudest and the sky blackest, the poor young lady who had been a few days before cast helpless upon her own sad fortune, took in her treabling arms the unwelcome child that must bear witness to her frailty, through time as deathless as the years of God.

The little window by which the shoemaker worked looked toward the house with the two front doors, and often as he drew out his long threads, his eyes wandered that way, his own isolated condition quickened his sympathies for the young mother, at whom so many even of her own sex were ready to cast stones. Sewing and hammering and pegging, he dreamed a thousand dreams of improbable ways in which he might serve her, and as he took his walk to his evening means he now and then went round by the lone some house, and the oftener he took that road the shorter it appeared, until it seemed to him at last, as he climbed the weedy hill and crossed the bare common, only to pass that house, and hobble down the hill again, that he was taking the shortest way home.

So far from losing anything in the estimation of the young fellows who frequented the "office," by the spirit he manifested in defence of the poor girl and her mistress, he was thereby promoted to a considerably higher degree of importance, and it soon became a matter of no unfrequent occurrence for them to address directly to him such narratives as involved the application of the young should be a flower or a different head of the proper should be a short that the province of the poor girl and her mistress, he was thereby promoted to

braith went himself, and in a mood less amiable than common. Not a stitch had been set in the slippers, and the fingers that should have done that work were busy making a shirt for Squire Bigsham.

The shoemaker was angry, but his first expression of displeasure was arrested by little Orphie who clung to his knees, saying, "Gabriel, Gabriel," in her almost wild delight. He stooped and kissed her, and without another word left the house.

Christmas Eve saw him at Squire Bigsham's, and no one of the gay assembly was so much honored by

Christmas Eve saw him at Squire Bigsham's, and no one of the gay assembly was so much honored by the Squire's beautiful daughter as he. She was noted for her graceful dancing, but that night she preferred strangely enough, her friends thought, more quiet amusements. Mr. Gilbraith, however, was not ignorant of the fact that his inability to dance influenced her preference, nor could he remain quite insensible to that preference, for Miss Bigshom was the admiration of the village and he to whom she extended her lightest favor was deemed fortunate indeed. Pride has more authority in matters of love than we are apt to believe, and the shoemaker's heart had its share of vanity and weakness.

B is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the enty effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not referate that it is emphatically the Great Life string Power.

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Indigestion, Weight at Stomach, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Want of Appetite, Bad Breath, Constitution in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not referate that it is emphatically the Great Life string Power.

STRUMA, KING'S HVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BYRSIPELAR, ULCREATION, SALT BREIN.

wanty and weakness.

Many a night after that, when he had been passing the evening with the Square's daughter he would go home by the way of the house with two front doors, and sometimes linger a long time watching the lights as they moved about, and sighing regretfully; for the breach created between him and the pale-faced young RHEUMATISM.

breach created between him and the pale-faced young woman on the occasion of the Squire's first visit to her was destined never to close up, and be as it was before. Little Orphie, however, did not share in the alienation, and when her birthday came round, true to his promise, he gave her the new dress red as it could be, and exceedingly beautiful in her eyes.

"You had better give it to the great beauty who has made you so blind to everybody else," said Orphie's mother ungraciously.

"Why do you decline to say Miss Bigsham?" answered the shoemaker, "for doubtless it is she to whom you allude—surely that name is not so obnoxious to

you."

A conversation beginning thus, was not likely to end in a more agreeable state of feeling than had previously existed, and from that day the old breach was visibly widened, and the intercourse between the lovers, for such they had really been, was restricted entirely to the since-binding.

Once, indeed, afterward, he knocked on one of the transfer of the converse design of humbling all his

two doors with the express design of humbling all his pride, and expressing fully the sentiment which needed not the warranty of expression, but when the door was opened by the hand of Squire Bigsham, his tenderness and courage received together a stroke from which

they never recovered.

The springtime that was just beginning to bud in his nature was blighted—he withdrew into himself, and suffered the old hardness and indifference to divide a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

and suffered the old hardness and indifference to divide him from men and women again.

The squire's daughter lost her brief power, and though she tried to cover her discomfiture with gayety and flirtation, she steadily refused all offers of marriage, and the roses died out of her cheeks, one by one.

When five years were gone her curls were put plainly away, and she was grown as quiet and reserved, almost, as the shoemaker himself, with whom monitime the world had continued to prosper, and he was become one of the richest and most influence had been also become one of the richest and most influence had been also become one of the richest and most influence had been also become one of the richest and most influence had been also become one of the richest and most influence had been also become one of the richest and most influence had been also become one of the richest and most influence had been also been also become one of the richest and most influence had been also b

become one of the richest and most influential of the citizens among whom he lived, for the little town where he settled had grown to a city.

Little Orphie was big enough now to bring and carry work to and from the mother's house; every day she was seen tripping down the hill with a bundle in her arm, and every day the shoemaker kissed her and called her his little sunbeam, and so she was in fact, for sie lighted his lonesome life more than anything cite.

thing case. tranged for the last year. One day to his surprise she came to see him; her face pale and her eyes swollen from weaping—her father was about to be mar-ried, she said, to the woman who lived in the house with the two front doors—she could never be reconciled to such a marriage, and was about to leave her nacould not go away without seeing Mr Gilbraith once more, and feeling that they parted good friends. Her trembling voice and wet cheeks told how bitter, at best, that parting must be; suffice it that it never came about, and that instead, she became in due course of time, the mistress of a fine house of her own, and the wife of Mr. Gilbraith. Everybody envied the couple and thought them very happy, and so perhaps they were; nevertheless the husband had his fits of melancholy, and had, it was reported, a room set apart in his fine house where he was accustomed to

apart in his the house where a retire for hours together, during which times even his beautiful wife was excluded from his sympathy.

The house with the two front doors was deserted, and when Squire Bigham's wife sat in the front pew of the church, or invited her friends to dine, it was

no longer remembered that she had ever lived there in neglect and poverty.

When little Orphie was sick, Mrs Gilbraith went home, and when she died Mrs. Bigsham shook hands with Mrs. Gibraith, and in the child's grave all unfined in the child in the child's grave all unfined in the child in the c

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causet by Scrofula taint, this Compound is a most effectual remedy.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, is often caused by Scrofula, which deranges the stomech, and renders it unhealthy. Indigestion is not always caused by Scrofula, when it is, this Sarsaparilla Compound is a ready cure.

Scrofula is a taint or infection in the human organism. Acting like a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood. Constitutions affected with Scrofula are more than any other subject to diseases, and have less power to withstand or recover from them. The Scrofula taint or infection is hereditary in the constitution, "descending from parents to children, until the third generation," and should be attended to in season and we honestly believe by the timely use of Dr. LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND that this most loathsome disease can be checked and in the majority of cases cured. Dropsy and Dropsical swollings are frequently cured by this great alterative Medicine.

Nosralgia, Hendanche and vari-us disorders of the nervous system frequently arise from a low state of the constitutional health, and are much relieved and of n cured by this powerful remedy.

tional nearm, and are misses evidence of the control remody.

Erysipcias, Bolls, Tumors, or Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Sores, &c. Moderate doses three times a day will usually effect the cure of the above complaints, but often requires considerable time.

For Purifying the Blood, there is nothing now before the public which can excel Larcokah's Sarsaparilla Compound.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE-6 BOTTLES FOR \$5.00

A vegetable combination of superfative excellence, for beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair.

By its use the hair is prevented from falling off, or turning gray; it removes dandruff, cures all diseases of the scalp, nervous head-ache, and similar affections. Is delightfully perfumed; free from oil and alcohel; will not sell the most delicate fabric; and is indispensable to the toilet of every lady and gentleman.

37 Price 76 cents. Buy no other. KNIGHTS' ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER

For Restoring Gray and Faded Hair to its original color, and promoting its tumuriant growth.

It never falls—is exquisitely perfumed—is free from oil, alcohol, and other substances injurious to the life of the hair—and is the most perfect article of its kind that has ever been made available to the public.

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Prepared by Dr. E. R. Hnights, Chemist, Melrose, Mass.
Sold by C. K. Partridge, August; J. A. Jackson, Gardiner and Hallowell, J. G. Cook & Co., Lewiston; W. T. Phillips & Co.
Portland, and by all druggists and merchants averywhere.

ALDEN'S CONDITION POWDERS. OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Capital \$150,000, with large Surplus.

I am also Agent for the TRAVELER'S INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn., the Pioneer Company in this country, of Accident Insurance. This Company is doing a thriving business. Assets about \$1,000,000.

DAVID CARGILL.

35

DAVID CARGILL.

We do not recommend them to cure a confirmed case of heaves, but they will relieve it, and in recent cases effect a cure.

Farmers, Teamwiers, and those having charge of horses, would save time and money by having these Powders always on hand to administer with the first symptoms of decline or discase.

These powders are alike aplicable to all domestic amimals. They make fatting cattle thrive, and working cattle perform much better. There is nothing better for new which cows as they cleanse and regulate the system, and appetite, and improve the quantity and quality of the milk. The good results that follow the use of these Powders, will recommend them to everbody.

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Family Sewing Machine. This splendid machine combines all the good qualities of our well known manufacturing machines, with many new and valuable improvements. It is swift, quiet and positive in its operation, seem the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in a beautiful and substantial manner. It Hems, Fella, Cords, Braids, Tucks, Gathers Statches, etc., and will do

SUPERIOR FAMILY SEWING MACHINE to pay us a visit. EVERY MACHINE WARBANTED, and full The Singer Manufacturing Company,

We respectfully invite all in want of a

UPEE, BECK & SAYLES. STOCK BROKERS. AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, 23 State Street,

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS. WE have been informed that it is the usual practice of Marmers, and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

The great popularity of these Pills as a specific care for Liver Com-plaint, and all the billous derangements; o prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the venders of many worthless non-trums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived:

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills

are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchand, as he values his own and the health of these depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

BR. McLANE'S

AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC.

VERMIFUGE.

Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more, under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonfuls.

Beware of counterfeits and all articles perporting to be Dr.

in red wax.

The proprietors will forward per mail to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box Liver Pills, on the receipt of order enclosing twelve 3 cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge on the receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROTHERS.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pili

Vermitage and Lung Syrup.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS,

CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.

CUSES RINGWORMS, WARTS, &c

CURES DOLLS, ULCERS, CANCERS,

CURES CORNS, PELONS, PILES.

CURES CHAPPED HANDS AND BLISTERS

is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the ma angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic,—the affording relief and a complete cure.

Only 25 Cents a Box!

For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, and at all country stores.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

Hair Restorer and Dress-

ing invigorate, strengthen

and lengthen the hair. They

act directly upon the roots

of the hair, supplying re-

quired nourishment, and

natural color and beauty

returns. Grey hair disap-

pears, bald spots are cov-

ered, hair stops falling, and

luxuriant growth is the re-

sult. Ladies and Children

will appreciate the delight-

ful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance impart-

ed to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or

most elegant head-dress. Sold by all Druggists.

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Grace's Calebrated Salve

Grace's Celebrated Salve

PLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURGE, PA.

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifage,

has been simply to write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is that instead of the genuine Dz. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they ver frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparation called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh P. Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

HIGHLY CONCESTRATED. One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the flyrup

Beautifying the Complexion.

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphis

The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPA.

RATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible goard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BEOS.

2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The Lavae Pills have the name stamped on the lid of the box, fared wax. [Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.]

"We do not like to advertise worthless wares, or articles calcu

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY......In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1866.

AURA A CAMPBELL, widow of Warren W. Campbell, late of Manchester, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased, considered the control of the personal estate of said deceased; of the property of the second Menday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and skow cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of CHARLES DUTTON, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebee, decessed, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to December, 11, 1865, 6° HARLET B. DUTTON. SKINNER'S

Pulmonales,

FOR COUGHS

FOR COUGHS

FOR COUGHS

They are a paidly become the work of the first stages of Pulmonay Consumption. For Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, and Chest, the "PULMONALES" are not equalled by any medicine in the world. Being now used and prescribed by eminent Physicians, &c., they are rapidly becoming the best companion in every Household, Camp and Cabie, in all civilised countries on the Globe. Dr. Skinner, for want of space, refers to only a few names of prominent New England men who have used his "PULMONALES" with marked good results. Rev. O. T. Walker, Pastor of the Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, Mass., Rev. B. W. Olmstead, Editor Watchman and Reflector, Rev. H. Upham. Hou. A. O. Brwester, Counsellor, 30 Court Sc., Boston, L. E. E. White, 3d Division, 5th Corps, U. S. A., J. Skinner, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 229 Tremont Sc., Boston. An hundreds of others in every department of life. Prepared by EDWARD M. SKINNER, M. D., at his Medical Warchouse, 27 Tremont Sc., Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists generally.

NOTICE is bereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of ELIZ SETH TAYLOR, late of Vassalborough, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate cayment to January 8, 1866.

ROSE

NOR FOURTEEN YEARS Spaulding's Rose-mary has held a high rank as pure, uniform, and reliable. It is warranted 1st, To beautify the hair. 2st, To curt hair elegandty. 3d, To remove dandruff. 4th, To restore hair to bald heads. 5th, To force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, To force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, To prevent the hair from falling off. 7th, To cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, To prevent the hair turning grey. 9th, To cure headsche. 10th, To kill hair eaters. It has done and will do all this. If you are not satisfied, by it. Prepared by EDWARD M. SKINNER, M. D., (Sole Proprietor) at his Medical Warehouse, 21 Tremont 8t, Roseton, Mass Sold everywhere.

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is rarranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping lough, Sere Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat

LIEMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU will cure all diseases of the Ridneys and Bladder. Cures Pain or Weskness in the Back, Strictures, &c.; Cures Weak Nerves, Loss of Memory, Trembling, Dimness of Vision.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is a pure fluid extract, not a weak tea or infusion. Is the one thing needful for all complaints incident to Pennales. For partion-lars send for Circular.

HELMBOFD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

cures Gravel and Dropsical Swellings, existing in Men, Women, or Chikiren; in fact, ALL DISEASES requiring the aid of a Diurctie. It is the greatest Tonic and Diurctic known—perfectly safe, pleas-and in taste and odor, and immediate in its action.

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small.

From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospitals ad public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

(C) Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

(C) Ask for Hembold's. Take no other!

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WERMIFUGE.

No diseases to which the human body is libble are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequents on the irritation produced by WORMS to the sufferer is an adult, the Casties is very frequently selected. When and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is till too frequently acarbod, in whole or in part, to some other cause. It ought nere to be particularly remarked, that although have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaled by any have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaled by any have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaled by any have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaled by any have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaled by any have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaled by any have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaled by any have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaled by any have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaled by any have been previously, no sooner is the constitution of a consequence of worms being overclosed. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remody be possessed, as that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so previously in a potential prompt remody be possessed, in the city of Philadelphia, and while this expense in the constitution of worms and the state of the constitution of which is an appeared to the most sense and the state of the papear is an advantage of the city of Philadelphia, and while this expense of the papear is an advantage of the city of Philadelphia, and while this expense of the city of Philadelphia, and while this expense of the city of Philadelphia, and while this expense of the city of Philadelphia, and while this expense of the city of Philadelphia, and while this expense of the city of Philadelphia, and while this expense of the city of Philadelphia, and whil

"Being personally acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold, it af-fords me great pleasure in stating I have been most favorably im-pressed with his energy and integrity, and gratified at his success."

WM. WEIGHTMAN.

Probate Aotices.

show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. R. BAKER, Judge,
Attest: J. Burron, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of HANNAH P CARY, late of China, in the County of Kennessec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to hake immediate payment to June 12, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of IS a BEL DUTTON, late of Vascalborough, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intentate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for setticesent; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make instructions payment to January 8, 1866.

THE MAINE FARMER

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, Office West End Kennebec Bridge, Augusta. N. T. TRUE, JOS. A. HOMAN, S. L. BOARDMAN. Editors.

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anted to cure.

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